

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

(Copyright, 1901, by the Food Trade Publishing Co.)

Vol. XXV.

New York and Chicago, November 16, 1901.

No. 20.

CAR SCARCITY AFFECTS POTATOES

The scarcity of freight cars has reached the Cincinnati potato market. Arrivals are so slow that the big demand cannot be supplied. Potatoes have advanced 15 to 20 cents a bushel on track in the last few days, and are expected to reach \$1.00 a bushel soon.

GERMAN TARIFF BILL APPROVED

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The Federal Council has approved the bill embodying the proposed new tariff. With the exception of slight modifications the bill is identical with the measure originally published. It is ascertained that the vote in the Bundesrath was nearly unanimous. Several States, however, voted against the minimal system. Count von Bulow, Imperial Chancellor, was not present.

REFRIGERATOR CARS ORDERED

An idea can be gained of the rapidly growing industry of transporting perishable freight by the increase in transportation facilities. Armour & Company, have decided to build 200 more refrigerator cars, while the Cold Blast Transportation Company has ordered 100 more refrigerator cars, in addition to 300 recently ordered. All will be equipped with modern appliances.

H. WILLIAM DOPP & SON INCORPORATED

H. William Dopp & Son, Buffalo, N. Y., the well-known makers of seamless steam-jacketed kettles and vacuum pans, soap presses, dies, crotchets, frames, etc., has been incorporated under that name and the following officers elected: President, W. H. Dopp; vice-president, H. B. Sweitzer; secretary and treasurer, A. L. Coon; directors, W. H. Dopp, H. B. Sweitzer, A. L. Coon, E. W. Smith and W. R. McConnell.

APPRAISERS' DECISIONS

The importation in question which consisted of Belgian hares, was assessed for duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under par. 222 act of 1897, as live animals. The protestant claimed that the hares were free of duty under par. 473 as animals imported for breeding purposes. The collector reported in support of his classification that no certificate of pedigree had been produced by the importer, as required in said par. 473. The protest was overruled.

DIVIDEND DECLARED

Declaration has been made of the regular semi-annual dividend by the American Cotton Oil Company on its preferred stock and an annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the common shares, the latter a reduction of 1½ per cent. from last year.

LUETGERT SAUSAGE FACTORY SOLD

After lying in idleness for over four years, the Luetkert sausage factory at Chicago, Ill., has been sold by the estate of the dead sausage maker. It was within the walls of the factory that Luetkert murdered his wife in May, 1897, placed the body in one of the rendering tanks, and consumed it in crude potash. He was sentenced to the penitentiary and died there of heart disease.

GROUT WILL SPEAK

An invitation to attend the meeting of the National Dairy Union at Dubuque on the 13th has been accepted by Congressman James A. Tawney, of Winona, Minn. He will make an address and other speakers will include Congressman William W. Grout, of Vermont, and Congressman James H. Davidson, of Wisconsin. The Grout bill will be the chief topic under consideration.

SAYS NO BEEF FAMINE

Advises from Denver, Colo., quote the following:

"The chief reason for the scarcity of cattle on the Western ranges, particularly those of Wyoming, Utah and other states," says Secretary Charles F. Martin, "is that the shipments are being made to the west, to San Francisco and other Pacific coast ports, and to the Philippine Islands."

The prediction from Chicago that the contraction of the ranges would in a few years so seriously decrease the herds of range cattle as to send beef to almost prohibitive price, created considerable comment among stockmen in Denver. Opinions differ materially as to the possibility of a beef famine, but the cattlemen hold with great unanimity that the leasing of the ranges is the only solution of the problem.

Many others, however, among them A. E. De Ricques, general manager of the American Live Stock & Loan company, hold that the price of beef will be very high next year if the corn crop proves a failure.

Owing to the antagonism of the woolgrow-

ers to leasing public lands, the executive committee of the National Live Stock association is not likely to precipitate trouble by having such a resolution presented before the coming convention. That does not mean that such a resolution will not come up for consideration because it is probable that some individual will ask for such action, but the convention proper will have to settle the matter.

Mr. De Ricques is one of those who do not believe that the number of cattle is decreasing, and cites statistics to prove that during the 10 months of the present year already passed the receipts of cattle at the important points show an increase of 700,000, compared with the receipts of 1900. He predicts a 30 per cent. increase next year and 50 per cent. increase the following year, in receipts, compared with those of 1901, qualifying his statement only by the condition of the corn crop.

FOWLER YARDS OPEN

The stock yards of George Fowler, Son & Co., at Kansas City, have been opened for business and 523 head of hogs were received by the firm on the first day. U. S. Epperson, manager of the plant, said that the first day's receipts were highly satisfactory and that the experiment planned several weeks ago and put into execution promised to result successfully.

The yards are situated near the Fowler packing houses and embrace sixteen acres of land. They are the property of this company and the new method of saving to shippers the yardage charges that are made by regular stock yards companies, as well as the fees charged by the commission merchants, will be given a thorough test.

At the Fowler yards the market prices are paid for hogs, the company's buyers purchasing direct from the shippers instead of through the commission agencies. When shipments are consigned to the Fowler company and are unaccompanied by the owners or their representatives the hogs are transferred to the private yards and remittances are made to the shippers at the prevailing market prices of that day.

"We have not decided to abandon the use of the union yards," said Mr. Epperson. "We may use them, more or less, for an indefinite length of time, but not as much as formerly. We will be able to handle all of the hogs that are shipped direct to us without the use of the big yards."

OCTOBER EXPORTS

Following were the exports of provisions, etc., for October, as announced by the United States Treasury Department:

CATTLE.—October, 1900, 32,468 head value, \$2,878,519; 1901, 31,630 head, value \$2,824,503; for ten months of 1900: 296,420 head, value \$26,598,376; 1901, 331,034 head, value \$29,979,934.

HOGS.—October 1900, 1,113 head, value \$13,832; 1901, 1,055 head, value \$6,590, for ten months of 1900, 20,284 head, value \$201,160; 1901, 10,992 head, value \$113,596.

CANNED BEEF.—October 1900, 6,291,719 lbs., value \$631,108; 1901, 6,441,786 lbs., value \$661,757. For ten months of 1900: 38,775,954 lbs., value \$3,830,939; 1901, 40,395,016 lbs., value \$3,951,865.

FRESH BEEF.—October 1900, 27,891,969 lbs., value \$2,506,007; 1901, 27,628,711 lbs., value \$2,487,139. For ten months of 1900: 271,057,003 lbs., value \$24,282,891; 1901, 302,578,053 lbs., value \$27,440,953.

SALTED, PICKLED, OR OTHER CURED BEEF.—October 1900, 5,313,383 lbs., value \$295,552; 1901, 5,789,258 lbs., value \$342,953. For ten months of 1900: 45,649,908 lbs., value \$2,672,696; 1901, 42,000,050 lbs., value \$2,431,863.

TALLOW.—October 1900, 6,768,658 lbs., value \$348,879; 1901, 2,414,302 lbs., value \$133,390. For ten months of 1900, 80,231,604 lbs., value \$4,057,863; 1901, 43,097,205 lbs., value \$2,219,485.

BACON.—October 1900, 30,263,193 lbs., value \$2,434,523; 1901, 33,237,265 lbs., value \$3,108,844. For ten months of 1900, 382,792,848 lbs., value \$30,155,413; 1901, 372,572,024 lbs., value \$32,072,592.

HAMS.—October 1900, 14,837,145 lbs., value \$1,635,754; 1901, 15,787,392 lbs., value \$1,772,807. For ten months of 1900: 161,668,608 lbs., value \$17,253,436; 1901, 190,825,273 lbs., value \$20,389,077.

FRESH, SALTED OR PICKLED PORK.—October 1900, 12,379,978 lbs., value \$911,391; 1901, 11,631,493 lbs., value \$1,019,077. For ten months of 1900: 117,045,904 lbs., value \$7,914,345; 1901, 119,392,836 lbs., value \$9,347,063.

LARD.—October 1900, 49,669,224 lbs., value \$3,668,931; 1901, 42,985,283 lbs., value \$4,077,856. For ten months of 1900, 500,047,869 lbs., value \$34,033,494; 1901, 491,597,765 lbs., value \$40,897,117.

OLEO OIL.—October 1900, 12,703,835 lbs., value \$931,844; 1901, 14,028,348 lbs., value \$1,221,486. For ten months of 1900, 135,908,556 lbs., value \$9,819,629; 1901, 140,199,106 lbs., value \$10,926,993.

OLEOMARGARINE.—October 1900, 268,660 lbs., value \$27,862; 1901, 329,187 lbs., value \$32,868. For ten months of 1900, 3,219,602 lbs., value \$321,370; 1901, 4,371,725 lbs., value \$422,197.

BUTTER.—October 1900, 963,379 lbs., value \$164,684; 1901, 1,624,434 lbs., value \$284,472. For ten months of 1900, 10,962,094 lbs., value \$1,979,105; 1901, 20,550,375 lbs., value \$3,498,332.

CHEESE.—October 1900, 2,938,827 lbs., value \$320,785; 1901, 2,538,755 lbs., value \$251,754. For ten months of 1900: 49,106,815 lbs., value \$5,052,753; 1901, 28,183,684 lbs., value \$2,674,722.

TOTAL PROVISIONS, INCLUDING CATTLE AND HOGS.—October 1900, value \$16,829,671; 1901, value \$18,225,505. For ten months of 1900, value \$168,173,470; 1901, value \$186,365,789.

THE NEW LIVE STOCK CENSUS—RHODE ISLAND

The new Live Stock Census of 1900 shows that in Rhode Island, during the last decade, the number of dairy cows decreased, but that there was an increase in the number of "other neat cattle." Both of these changes are opposed to the general live stock movement in that State during the last forty years. The

following table explains itself, lambs not being included in the head "Sheep":

Census Year.	Other			
	Dairy cows.	cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1900.....	23,660	12,374	6,629	11,508
1890.....	23,943	10,834	11,400	12,055
1880.....	21,400	14,124	17,211	14,121
1870.....	18,806	15,569	23,938	14,607
1860.....	19,700	19,405	32,624	17,478
1850.....	18,698	17,564	44,296	19,509

There were only 33,682 pounds of wool cut in the State. There were produced during 1900: 12,923,512 gallons of milk, 488,086 pounds of butter, 6,751 pounds cheese, 3,217,310 dozen eggs, \$142,824 worth of animals slaughtered, \$157,478 worth of animals sold, and \$398,790 worth of poultry.

The annual clip of wool is steadily decreasing.

THE AMERICAN INVASION

At a mass meeting of Austrian shoemakers held in Vienna, Austria, at the People's Hall the Burgomaster, Dr. Lueger, spoke against the establishment of American shoe shops in Vienna. Several delegates, after referring to the distress that exists among shoemakers, declared themselves vigorously against American competition. A resolution in accordance with the views of the speakers was adopted.

The Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, publishes a letter from Essen asserting that the Rhine and Westphalia coal and iron producers manifest growing concern at the American efforts to extend exports of coal and iron products to the European Continent. A prominent manufacturer is described as "expressing a belief that the United States in ten or fifteen years will supply all the Mediterranean countries, including Austria,

THE PROPOSED AUSTRALIAN TARIFF

The following are the proposed duties in the Australian Tariff now before the Federal House of Representatives for consideration, that affect the trades represented by The National Provisioner:

Cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, 20 per cent. ad. valorem; bacon and hams, partly or wholly cured, 6c. per lb.; butter, oleomargarine, &c., 6c. per lb.; cheese, 6c. per lb.; candles, tapers, &c., 3c. per lb.; stearine and paraffine wax, 3c. per lb.; lard and other refined animal fats, 3c. per lb.; eggs, 12c. per doz.; oysters, 24c. per cwt.; meat, fish, poultry and game, fresh or preserved by cold process, 2c. per lb.; potted or concentrated meats, fish, poultry and game, including extracts of the same, and caviare, 20 per cent. ad. valorem; articles of food preserved in tins or other air-tight vessels, including the weight of contents, also sausage casings, 4c. per lb. Prepared foods, n. e. l. (not elsewhere included), 25 per cent. ad. valorem; oilmen's stores, not elsewhere included, including infants' and invalids' foods and the special preparations of them non-spirituous, culinary essences, soap dyes, condition foods, and other preparations used in household whether otherwise exemplified or not, when in packages for retail, 20 per cent. ad. valorem; salt, not elsewhere included, \$4.86 per ton; perfumed toilet and medicated soaps, including the wrapper, 8c. per lb.; soaps, not elsewhere included, and including polishing soaps, 2c. per lb.; greases, axle, and thickened on solidi-

with coal and iron." Even tariffs, in the opinion of the manufacturer referred to, will not be sufficient to prevent the flooding of European markets with American products.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

New members: Nathan J. Miller, Henry Nanninga, Fritz Pahl, John F. Jeffers, A. Waldbery, Emil F. Auerbach, Louis Oest, Jr., William N. Eiseaman, Charles E. Atwood, George H. Kuhlmann.

Proposed for membership: Henry Clay Davis, James Pierce Grant, Robert Binnie Gentles, Benjamin E. Baker.

Visitors: James Osborne, Glasgow; George V. Hughes, Barbadoes; L. G. Beaumont, Liverpool; W. D. Douglass, Minneapolis, W. N. Field, Cincinnati; Frank Floyd, C. F. Gregory, E. D. Johnson, W. J. Byrnes, Chicago; B. E. Baker, Duluth.

A Produce Exchange membership at public sale brought \$115.

LIVE STOCK TERMINAL CHARGES

The United States Supreme Court has heard arguments in the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Western railroads that terminate at Chicago. The case involves the legality of the terminal charge of \$2 per car on all cars carrying live stock into the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, in addition to the through rate charge. The commission decided against the terminal tariff, but the railroads appealed to the courts. Argument was made for the commission by William A. Day, S. H. Cowan and David Wilcox, and for the railroads by Lloyd W. Bowers.

fied oils or viscous compounds for lubricating, and unrefined tallow, 96c. per cwt.; cottonseed oil, in bulk or otherwise, 48c. per gal.; cottonseed oil, in quarter-pints and smaller sized vessels, 12c. per doz.; the same in half-pints and over quarter pints, 24c. per doz.; in pints and over half-pints, 48c. per doz.; in quarts and over pints, 96c. per doz.; in over quarts, 32c. per gal.; glue (not liquid) and sheet gelatine, 4c. per lb.; glue, gelatine and cements, not elsewhere included, including mucilage and printers' roller composition, 20 per cent. ad. valorem; carbonate of ammonia, and carbide of calcium, \$1.20 per cwt.; boric and salicylic acid, bisulphites of potassium, sodium, calcium and magnesium, 20 per cent. ad. valorem; insecticides, sheep washes and disinfectants, not elsewhere included, 15 per cent. ad. valorem; leather manufactures, not elsewhere included, leather cut into shapes, such as harness, razor strops, footballs, and all parts thereof, whips, &c., 20 per cent. ad. valorem; leather, not elsewhere included, including greenhide for belting purposes, 15 per cent. ad. valorem. Crush or rough tanned hogskins, goat and Persian sheep leather are let in free.

All goods are free if not included among the dutiable schedule.

All imitations are to be dutiable at the rate chargeable on the goods they imitate, unless such rate is less than the rate which would otherwise be chargeable on the imitations.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION

Bulletin No. 33.

During the past fifty years there have been many conventions held in the United States representing vast accumulations of wealth and progress. But the first great Congress of the twentieth century, the Fifth Annual Convention of the National Live Stock Association, representing the entire industry of the nation, which will assemble in Studebaker's theatre, Chicago, Ill., on December 3, will represent as much enterprise and more money than any other gathering of men ever assembled on the globe.

In 1850 the total value of the live stock of every state in the Union was less than \$1,200,000,000; to-day it is \$4,555,827,375, a sum incomprehensible to the mind of man. In the year named there were but 17,000,000 cattle, 21,723,220 sheep, 4,896,050 horses and mules; to-day the figures are 50,602,414 cattle, 15,623,551 horses and mules, and 50,203,000 sheep. Then the grade of this stock, except in some sections of the extreme East, was of the scrub order, which grew and run wild upon the pastures. To-day no finer blood nor more improved methods can be found than in the United States. The magnitude of this industry can only be comprehended by comparison. All stock yard companies, packing houses, commission exchanges and a large per cent. of the freight income of all transportation companies are merely incidents to, and dependent for success upon the efforts of the live stock growers and feeders, which term embraces every farmer in the Union. Live stock and cereals are the same as cash in hand. Were the former converted into cash it would take every dollar in circulation in the United States and then the commission man would have to borrow \$2,225,000,000 from foreign banks to liquidate the bill. The cereal crop of the country is valued at \$2,025,116,545, yet the live stock is worth more than all the cereals, metals, cotton, lumber, sugar and tobacco combined. The live stock men could buy the stock of every national and private bank in the United States and England and then have millions of money left for speculation. They could own all the stock yards and packing houses in the country and have a surplus of more than a billion dollars. They could establish a stock yards company as large as the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company of Chicago in thirty-three cities, with a capital of \$30,000,000 each, and one in every city in the Union as large as Helena, Montana, each with a capital of \$14,220,000. They could build three trans-continental railway lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific and have \$750,000,000 for a reserve fund. They could own every steel works and smelter in America and Europe and have a billion dollars left to purchase ore with. They could control every oceanic transportation company in the world and have left a sufficient sum to run them for ten years without taking in a single dollar.

There are 8,000,000 of these noblemen in the United States. If they were to become so united upon political matters, as to vote as a unit, they could elect every officer in the nation from the President to the most humble, backwoods road overseer. There is absolute-

ly no limit to the possibilities of these men if they should collectively divert their force and influence in any direction.

This, the greatest industry of the country, will hold its Fifth Annual Convention on the date and place already stated. There will be several bills approved by them which the incoming Congress will be asked in no uncertain tones to pass. Every delegate, therefore, should attend every session, commencing at 9.30 a. m., and permit no other affairs to interfere with this duty. All railways have made a round trip rate of one fare plus \$2.00.

During the same week these men are exhibiting the product of their ranges and farms at the Second International Live Stock Exposition at the stock yards, which will also be the greatest of the kind ever held on the continent.

The citizens of Chicago are making extensive preparations to entertain all delegates and visitors, and cordially invite all interested to be their guests during the week of December 2.

CHAS. F. MARTIN,

Secretary.

THREATENED BEEF SHORTAGE

Advices from Chicago say that according to information received at the headquarters of the National Live Stock Association, Congress will have the Western public land situation brought to its attention this winter in a new and startling manner. A number of prominent cattlemen of the West, who have been quietly investigating, are prepared to show that during the past five years there has been an enormous decrease in the number of cattle in this country, which seriously threatens the beef food supply. The cause of this rapid decline in the number of beef cattle is said to be due solely to the contraction of the Western public grazing lands and the increase in the consumptive demand. The rapid settlement of the West has caused the ranges left to become crowded; this crowded condition has prevented the reseeding of grasses, and consequently millions of acres of once good pasture have been turned into absolute deserts.

The stockmen claim that the unfavorable methods of administering the public lands of the West are back of the threatened shortage. It is now proposed to have Congress take charge of the whole matter through a commission and, after investigation, take such action as will tend to stop the waste and destruction now going on, and encourage the establishment of small stock farms. The plan will also recommend government aid in building storage reservoirs on the ranges near headwaters of streams.

HIGH PRICED STOCK

The record-breaking prices recently obtained for a herd of shorthorn cattle in Dexter Park amphitheater caused stock yards men to declare that Chicago provides the best market in the world for pure bred cattle. The herd put on sale is said to have been the finest ever imported. In it were several animals formerly owned by Queen Victoria. The cattle were imported by W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont. Lord Banff, of the royal herd, was sold to George E.

Ward, of Hawarden, Iowa, for \$5,100. Cicely, of the same herd, went to J. G. Robbins & Sons, of Horace, Ind., for \$5,000, and forty-four other animals brought an average of \$1,139 each. These prices are said to have been the highest paid in this country for a shorthorn bull, cow, or herd in a quarter of a century. Choice Goods, the champion bull of England, was sold to Robbins & Sons on private terms. The price is said to have been the highest ever paid for a shorthorn in America. Choice Goods will be exhibited at the coming live stock show.

PREDICTS HIGH PRICES

"Beef cattle will command good prices in the spring," said J. P. Campbell, of Kansas. "Stockers, however, will not be up to the figure prevalent during the past two years. Those prices were too high. They were caused largely by the cheapness of money and the ease with which it could be borrowed. Too many people tried to handle cattle on dangerously narrow margins and legitimate dealers were forced to pay too much for the stock. Of course, a great deal of stock was thrown on the market by the drought, and the shortage will tend to keep prices firmer than they would otherwise have been."

PACKERS NOT ALARMED

Packers are not alarmed at the reports of a possible cattle shortage next year. "Recent reports from our Kansas City house indicate that the supply of beef will be normal for some time to come," said Edwin Swift, vice-president of Swift & Company. "Of course it would be impossible to predict what the supply will be next year. The beef supply is like the corn crop—it may fail one year and be plentiful the next year. Our reports, however, do not in any way point to a failure."

HOG PREDICTIONS

One of the Chicago live stock commission houses says: "The country tributary to Chicago has fully as many hogs as last year, while the country tributary to the Missouri River points will show a falling off of fully 25 per cent. in the receipts as compared with last year. In our opinion the four principal hog markets will show a falling off of over 500,000 hogs from last year, and the difference in weight of those that do come will run the actual shortage up to nearer 1,000,000." —Price Current.

APPRAISER'S DECISIONS

O. G. Hempstead & Son. The merchandise in question was classified as leather not specially provided for, dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under par. 438 of the Tariff Act of 1897, at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. The protestants claimed that the merchandise was dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem under par. 437 as hides of cattle, raw. The merchandise was found to be limed hides of the same dutiable character as those passed on by the board in the case of In re Vandever (G. A. 4574) and for the reasons there stated sustained the protest and reversed the decision of the collector.

COSTA RICA'S TARIFF ON BOOTS AND SHOES

Senor Don Manuel Aragon, Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of American Republics at San Jose, Costa Rica, has furnished the Bureau of American Republics a copy of the law of September 17, 1901, modifying the customs duties on boots and shoes, whether finished or in process of manufacture. The following is a translation of the decree:

"From this date forward, and until the customs tariff which is now being prepared becomes operative, ready-made boots and shoes or those in process of manufacture that may be imported into the Republic, shall be subject to the following duties per kilogram, gross weight:

Boots and Shoes: Colon.

Of ordinary leather, with double soles with iron or wooden pegs	1.00
Of ordinary calfskin, whether they have or have not double soles, sewed or not sewed	2.00
Of finer leather than ordinary calfskin, from goatskin, cordovan, satin, and other leathers, whether varnished or enameled, pegged or sewed, single or double soles	3.50
Footwear made of cloth, with or without leather points or tips, sewed and pegged:	
If of cotton cloth	2.00
If of woollen cloth	3.00
If of silk cloth, with or without embroidery	4.50

"Boots and shoes partially manufactured, or parts of the same that may be introduced (in cuts) of whatever class, separated or back-stitched, lined or unlined, shall pay, according to their classification, the corresponding duty, together with a surcharge of 25 per cent.

"In addition to the duties mentioned there shall be charged the 50 per cent. established by decree of April 27 last, and in its application no differences shall be made in the form of the boots and shoes."

THE PHILIPPINE EXPORT TAX QUESTION

The question of the Philippine Internal Revenue tax on exports to that country was under discussion for settlement by Secretary of the Treasury Gage and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes. The decision will doubtless be to impose the tax pending the adjudication of the matter by the Supreme Court and to remit them if the court decides that the islands are domestic territory entitled to free trade with this country.

It is expected that the court will hand down its decision early in January. The general impression is that the decision will be adverse to the contention of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is that these taxes can be collected.

PACKING GOODS FOR CHILE

The British Vice-Consul at Valparaiso, in a recent report to the Foreign Office at London, states that it would be well for manufacturers when sending merchandise to Chile to adopt the following precautions in packing:

Heavy cases of all classes should be iron-hooped; nails rusted before being used; nails to be driven in cases in a sloping position so that they may not be broken en route.

Bags and bales had best be sewn up and

sealed at each end similar to the methods adopted by the post offices throughout the world.

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLY BIDS

Col. D. L. Brainard on Thursday announced the following among the bids for subsistence supplies for the month of December, 1901:

Wallace Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia—Lard, Pineapple brand, 49.37c.

E. C. Hazard—Laundry soap, Ivory, 6.86c. per cake.

W. B. Timms—Laundry soap (Ivory), 6.64c. per cake; baked beans, 9½¢ per can; corn, in 2-lb cans, 8c per can; deviled ham, 19¼¢ per can.

H. M. Anthony—Corn beef hash, in 2-lb tins, 20c per tin; baked beans, in 1-lb tins, 8¼¢ per tin; baked beans, in 3-lb tins, 13¼¢ per tin; deviled ham, in ½-lb tins, 6¼¢ per tin; sliced bacon, in 1-lb tins, 20.5-6c per tin; lead pencils, \$1.50 per gross; pork sausage meat, in 2-lb tins, 20.5-12c per tin; chicken soup, 14.7-12c per quart tin; oxtail soup, in quart tins, 14.7-12c per tin; ox tongues, in 2-lb. tins, 54.1-6c per tin.

Swift & Company—Mess pork, 7.82c per lb; deviled ham, 11.72c per lb; breakfast bacon, 15.72c per lb; sliced bacon, 10.99c per lb.

F. A. Ferris—Ham, 14c per lb; bacon, 16c per lb.

E. S. Burnham—Clam chowder, in 3-lb cans, 11c per can.

James Moore, Jr.—Butter, 33c, 31c and 30c per lb.

James Rowland—Cheese 10.80c per lb.

Paul P. Brown—Corned beef, 7c per lb.

N. K. Fairbank & Co.—Soap, 31¼¢ per cake; shaving soap, 2½¢ per cake.

BEEF-PACKING CONCESSION AT URUAPAN

John W. McKay, secretary of the North American Beef Company, of Chicago, and an attorney of that city are investigating a recent purchase by the company named of beef-packing concessions at Uruapan, State of Michoacan. Uruapan is well located for the business, as it is contiguous to the Jalisco, Guerrero, and Oaxaca, the States of the Mexican Republic which produce the most cattle. It is reported that the company expect to start operations with 50,000 cattle a year, and to put in a water-power plant of 8,000-horse-power at Cupatizco Falls.

IMPROVEMENT IN GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS

Advices from Buenos Ayres, dated September 30, 1901, state that at that time there was a slight improvement in general trade owing to the approach of the wool clip, and that exchange rates were advancing. In consequence of the favorable weather, sheep-shearing was expected to begin about the middle of October. It is estimated that the clip will show an increase of 10 per cent. The quality of the wool is reported to be good.

A Small Loss

Swift & Company's loss at the Chicago Stock Yards fire last week amounted to only \$15,000. The damage proves to be immaterial as the operations were transferred to the other departments and repairs at once were made.

ITEMS IN THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF

Under the German tariff bill which has just passed the Bundesrath by an almost unanimous vote greases will have to pay a duty of 6 to 10 marks per metric hundred weight; the finest and lightest shoes from 120 to 160 marks per metric hundred weight.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

With the confirmation of the passenger rate of one fare plus \$2.00 from Canadian territory, the general rate of the International Live Stock Exposition to be held in Chicago November 30th to December 7th inclusive, is complete throughout the entire country and offers advantages that have never before been enjoyed in an American event. Such a rate has been given at different times and on different occasions, but not embracing the entire territory and taking in all the transportation lines. The result of such inducements is a number of excursion and special trains bearing delegations from every stock raising section of the country, and the railroad agents are reporting active interest in the coming show.

There is no question of magnitude and importance of the exposition of the very finest specimens of pure bred live stock from every section, and the co-relative features will also add largely to the general interest to visitors. Many foreign exhibits will be made, the great new buildings will be filled with representative types of all classes and standard branches, and a number of auxiliary displays will tend to enhance the educational value of the exposition. The Chicago branch of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry is preparing a complete exhibit of this scientific and necessary provisions for the protection of the stock grower and consumer, and the carcass display will be thoroughly educational in its character. The effort of General Manager Skinner to still further increase the value of this latter exhibit by securing the consent of the exhibitors to the dissection into commercial cuts of half of their carcass display is meeting with success and this will be one of the most noticeable attractions for the chef, the butcher, the regular buyer, the steward, and the housewife.

General Manager Skinner and the special committee selected for the purpose have secured information regarding hotel and boarding house accommodations of Chicago, their location, rates, facilities and means of accessibility, and all this information will be compiled in such shape as to be sent to all applicants for it. This will aid many visitors of Chicago as the source of information is reliable and the figures accurate. Railroad agents throughout the country are being supplied with definite information regarding transportation rates and facilities and any other data that may have any bearing on the exposition and visitors from far and near are advised to fully inform themselves through such agencies.

A Kilogram

TORONTO, ONT.—A kilogram is equivalent to 2.2 lbs. aver., or 35.29 ounces. Goods sold in France and Germany are sold most always on this basis of the metric system.

INSURANCE NOTES

An Object Lesson in Rate Reduction

A practical illustration of the ability of the insured to control, in a measure, the rate of fire insurance premium upon his property is the case of the Producers' Cotton Oil Mill at Yazoo City, Miss. Starting with a basis rate of \$1 per \$100 of insurance, the additions for deficiencies from standard brought the final rate on this property up to \$2.30. The owners expressed their willingness to improve the plant, and a desire to lower the rate to \$1.10, and inquired of the underwriters what would be necessary to effect this result. After an inspection they were advised that the water mains should be extended, new hydrants provided, with an ample supply of hose in readiness for immediate use; barrels filled with salt water should be distributed throughout the premises, with two metal pails for each barrel; and all openings, either exposed or between buildings, should have fire doors or shutters. Shortly afterward the insurance men were notified that the materials necessary for the suggested alterations had been purchased, and the work of improving the risk is now in progress.

Buyers of Unauthorized Insurance Must Pay Taxes

Many packers, oil millers, tanners, soap manufacturers, etc., are obliged to patronize fire insurance companies which are not licensed to operate in the States in which the property to be insured is located, in order to secure an adequate amount of insurance. Business houses which are in this predicament, or which take the policies of unlicensed companies because they are "cheaper," will be interested in the outcome of the efforts of the State Auditor and the Insurance Commissioner of Kentucky to collect from certain tanners and others a tax of 2 per cent. on the premiums paid by them to companies not legally admitted to do business in the State. It is asserted that these business firms are directly liable to the State for this tax, and that suits will be brought to recover the latter if payment is refused.

DOLD REBUILDING

Advices from Buffalo, N. Y., say that work has been commenced in rebuilding the Dold packing plant, which was partly destroyed by fire. The management is clearing away the debris and will at once commence to rebuild those portions which were destroyed—the lard house, the killing, fertilizer and trimming sections. The ice plant was saved by the energetic work of the Fire Department.

Loss estimates vary, as it cannot be told how badly some of the dressed hogs were damaged. A number of thousand hogs had been slaughtered and were in the cooler, which was partially destroyed. The Dolds calculate their losses at between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

SOAP-MAKING DIRECT FROM SALT

According to Stiepel, the ammonia salts of the higher fatty acids give with common salt sparingly soluble sodium soaps, just as in the ammonia-soda process primary ammonium carbonate reacts on sodium chloride to form ammonium chloride and a somewhat insoluble sodium bicarbonate.

The idea is not a new one, the method having been proposed by Leuchs in 1859, and by Whitelaw in 1876, but never became widely known. The author describes a process which he has found successful on a laboratory scale. The pan used tapers towards the upper end, and is provided with a well-fitting cover, a discharging tap, a stirring apparatus, and a cooling jacket. This is charged with 200 parts of a solution of ammonia and salt, containing 6.5 parts of ammonia and 25 parts of common salt, into which 100 parts of fatty acids are poured in a thin stream through a funnel, the outside of the pan being cooled by means of the jacket. After stirring a little longer, the contents of the pan are left to subside, the under lye is drawn off as completely as possible, and the remainder is repeatedly washed with hot brine. The under lyes are used over again, until sufficiently rich in ammonium chloride to render the recovery of ammonia profitable. The soap is obtained in a granular condition, and can be very easily washed. The author believes the method would pay if adopted on the large scale.—"Seifenfabrikant."

COTTONSEED AT MEMPHIS

The demand at Memphis, Tenn., for cottonseed meal during the past few days has been very active, particularly from the West. Bids from that section have been raised about 25c. per ton for shipments to all 17c. freight rate points in Kansas and the Missouri Valley, which carries the price to \$24.75 to \$25.00 per ton, delivered. Most of the demand from this section is for November delivery, and the above prices are based on shipment this month. Where there is demand for forward shipments prices are 25c. to 50c. premium over this.

There has been recently some improvement in the demand for meal from points in New York and Massachusetts enjoying the Boston and New York freight rate. There has been no noticeable increase in the amount of business put through because of the fact that bids are about 25c. per ton out of line.

Another feature of the situation is the in-

creased bids from the exporters for cake. The demand for cake throughout the Lower Mississippi Valley is good, and most everything that is offering down in that section is now being worked for export. Exporters, however, are entirely out of line so far as Memphis and the north Tennessee and Arkansas mills are concerned.

COTTONSEED AT MONTGOMERY

The cottonseed oil mills at Montgomery, Ala., report the movement of seed to market as brisk. The price paid is \$11 per ton on the cars or boat at the point of shipment. This is about \$4 less than was being paid at the corresponding time last year.

Subscribe for The National Provisioner.

To Avoid Losing Customers Consult Philip Hano & Co.

"There was a careless merchant who sold a barrel of flour, forgot to charge it, and could not remember whom he sold it to. A bright idea struck him. He sent a bill for it to each of his customers. Several paid for the barrel of flour which they had not received. Most of them did not pay and did not trade with him any more."

MORAL: Use the **Hano Manifold Systems** and you won't overlook charges nor drive away customers by poor business methods or careless clerks.

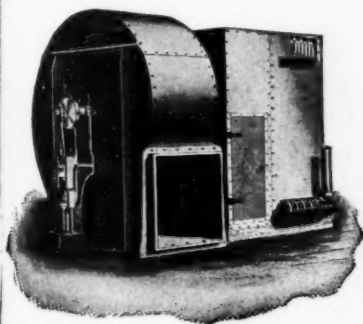
We go anywhere for business. Representative will call promptly upon request. Catalogue sent free.

PHILIP HANO & CO.,
Carbon Copying Books,
1 & 3 Union Sq., New York.

DRYING APPARATUS

FOR DRYING

SOAP, GLUE, FELT, HAIR, TANKAGE, ETC.



134-

REDUCES TIME
IMPROVES QUALITY

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

New York Philadelphia

Chicago London

GOLD MEDAL

AWARDED TO

THE MERRELL MFG. CO.

TOLEDO, OHIO

At the PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION for

PIPE THREADING and CUTTING MACHINE

THE HIGHEST AWARD GIVEN OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

(REGULAR ADVERTISEMENT CAN BE SEEN ON PAGE 9 OF THIS ISSUE.)

Profits in Details

COMMERCIAL Chemistry is constantly improving rendering and bleaching operations. Better product and reduced operating expenses mean additional profits at both ends. Our chemical experts are acknowledged authorities in the packing house, cottonseed and rendering lines. If you would add to your income, reduce your expenses and improve your product consult the LABORATORY DEPARTMENT of

The National Provisioner

Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange

150 Nassau Street, New York

TRADE GLEANINGS

Weil & Son, Evansville, Ind., will erect a packing plant.

Maurice O'Brien, Meriden, Conn., will open new sausage factory.

The Waitke Soap Co., St. Louis, Mo., will increase capacity of plant.

The Berkshire Fertilizer Works, Bridgeport, Conn., was destroyed by fire.

The plant of the Palestine Packing Co., Palestine, Tex., is being rebuilt.

The plant of the Dallas Tanning Co., Dallas, Tex., was damaged by fire.

The Fanz pork packing and sausage factory, Knoxville, Tenn., is now in operation.

The Volunteer Packing Company, Paterson, N. J., is looking for a site for a new plant.

Armour & Company are contemplating the erection of a packing house at Ogden, Utah.

The plant of the Brooklyn Glycerine Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

Prairie fires in the vicinity of Winnipeg, Man., have destroyed large numbers of cattle.

The Islip, L. I., branch of the James H. Dorse & Sons cannery will be removed to Oracoke, N. C.

The Zimmerman Mfg. Co., Portland, Ore., has leased its packinghouse to the Northwestern Meat Co.

Wreckers are removing the old buildings on the site for the new plant of Armour & Company, at East St. Louis, Ill.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Michael Hoffman, First avenue and 45th street, New York.

The Scientific Food Co., Elmira, N. Y., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by J. Sloat Fassett, C. W. Holmes and R. A. Hall.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company is reported to have secured a controlling interest in the Southern Chemical Company, Salem, N. C.

The Lestershire Mfg. Co., Endicott, N. Y., has purchased 500,000 sides of hemlock sole leather and 500,000 sides of heavyweight upper leather.

The Keller Company, New York City, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated to deal in provisions by W. H. Longton, Regina Keller and P. A. Halting.

(Late Trade Gleanings, page 18.)

GERMANY'S FOOD PRODUCTS

The proposed change in the German customs tariff, particularly the high duty on food stuffs, has been severely criticized from all sides, except one. Germany has not the natural resources to supply her people's demand for meats and agricultural products. With a constant increase in population, and in the evolution from an agricultural to an industrial country, it is quite natural that the demand for food would advance and the production decrease. Three decades ago, Germany's demand did not exceed her supply; on the contrary, there was a much larger export than import of food stuffs.

The census of 1895 placed the Empire's population at 52,279,901, while the census of 1900 was 56,345,044, an increase of 7.8 per cent. over 1895, or 37.2 per cent. over the population of 1871.

During the year 1900, Germany had a total

import of 7,446,300 tons of agricultural products and meats, valued at 1,762,800,000 marks (419,546,400); while her exports of similar products amounted to 2,659,300 tons, valued at 517,600,000 marks (\$123,088,800). The following, compiled from official statistics, gives more detailed information as to exports of food products:

Total in metric tons: Meats imported, 47,984 from the United States 27,276, total home production, not known exports of meats, 3,832. Oats imported 547,880, imported from United States 96,009, total home production 7,091,930; exported 21,363. Corn imported, 1,266,305, imported from United States 976,034, total production not known; exported 74. Wheat imported 1,179,521; imported from United States 207,261, total home production 3,841,165; exported 171,380.

The first effect of an increase over the present import duty on food stuffs will be an advance in price of these articles. The cost of living is at present from 10 to 50 per cent. higher than in the United States, while wages are about one-third of those paid at home. To balance the increased cost of living, wages must be increased, which will again enhance the cost of production and the selling price, thus placing the burden of the new duty on the people in general.

STILL RESTRICTING ARGENTINE CATTLE

A Buenos Ayres paper of recent date says: "In writing a few days ago respecting the maintenance by the British Government of the closure of British ports against Argentine live stock we remarked that the British authorities were well posted up, through their agents here, as to the condition of the Argentine herds and flocks. This opinion has been confirmed by the statement, published by the Diario on Saturday, that Messrs. Bossio & Camuyrano have received a communication from their representatives in London to the effect that they had had an interview with the President of the Board of Agriculture, who said: 'We desire to open our ports to Argentine cattle, but the last report received from the British Minister in Argentina indicates that there is still foot-and-mouth disease in that Republic.' Our contemporary in commenting on this communication, states that the British Government has promised to open its ports at the expiration of six months from the occurrence of the last case of the disease, but we think that this is a mistake, as we have no recollection of any definite period having been fixed for such opening."

CONSIGNMENTS of Fresh and Pickled Pork Cuts disposed of quickly at top prices.

Pork Loins, Tenderloins, Trimmings, Spare Ribs, Hocks, Etc.

HENRY J. SEITER, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar
Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country
Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila.,
Providence, Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.



HERCULES
TRADE MARK

INSULATING PAPER

The Acme of Perfection contains no tar, is odorless, air-tight, strong and durable. The most pliable paper made. Maintain an even temperature in your coolers and Refrigerators by using HERCULES Water-proof paper. Made on practical and scientific principles. Send for samples and all the facts.

FRANK S. DE RONDE COMPANY
46 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports and their destination for week ended Nov. 9, 1901, with a comparative summary:

	PORK BARRELS.		Nov. 1 to Nov. 9, '01.
	Week Nov. 9, '01.	Week Nov. 10, '00.	
U. Kingdom	1,280	1,484	1,280
Continent	141	143	141
S. & C. America	319	808	319
West Indies	792	2,505	792
Br. No. Amer. Col.	113	410	113
Other countries	10	17	10
Totals	2,655	5,517	2,655

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom	14,701,075	11,751,090	14,701,075
Continent	575,550	1,221,414	575,550
S. & C. America	134,725	110,825	134,725
West Indies	134,150	320,225	134,150
Br. No. Am. Col.	600	600	600
Other countries	6,600	43,900	6,600
Totals	15,552,700	13,447,454	15,552,700

LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom	4,428,908	4,460,433	4,428,908
Continent	3,130,239	4,591,752	3,130,239
S. & C. Amer.	444,320	435,725	444,320
West Indies	217,150	560,945	217,150
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,050	21,570	1,050
Other countries	1,200	175,220	1,200
Totals	8,222,867	10,245,645	8,222,867

EXPORTS OF PORK.

Recapitulation of week's exports:

From—	Pork, bbls.	Hams and Bacon, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,688	5,141,735	4,417,660
Boston	832	6,387,250	1,837,800
Portland, Me.	100	1,105,125	226,700
Philadelphia	4	859,450	513,500
Baltimore	..	137,425	850,739
Norfolk	..	..	..
Newport News	31	112,378	..
New Orleans	..	71,950	..
Montreal	..	1,849,775	264,090
St. John, N. B.	..	..	..
Totals	21,655	15,552,700	8,222,867

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1 to Nov. 9, 1901.	Nov. 1 to Nov. 10, 1900.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	531,000	1,103,400	572,400
Hams, bacon, lbs.	15,552,700	13,447,454	2,005,246
Lard, lbs.	8,222,267	10,245,645	2,023,378

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

ONLY \$3.00 FOR 52 WEEKLY ISSUES

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS**Provisions**

Hog products opened 2 to 5c lower, and varied a little further, although corn was again higher. Receipts of hogs were liberal and their prices lower, with which the products sympathized.

Cottonseed Oil

Rather steadier for the moment, not only at the seaboard but at the mills, with rather more doing south with the west, but no increase of demand here; not much is on offer here. Sales in New York of 400 bbls. prime yellow, December delivery, at 34 1-2; but 34 now bid and 34 1-2 asked; November delivery, 35 asked. Crude at the south shows an advance of 1-2c for week. The Hull (Eng.) market is down again 3d., making decline for week of fully 1s. 6d. However, the steadiness just now in this country it is believed that ultimately the market must come to an export basis.

Tallow

Firm, but fails to advance on its statistical position and strong English advices, because of the easy lard market. City, hhds., 5 5-8 bid, 5 3-4 asked. There may be a sale late to-day at 5 3-4. Weekly contract deliveries to home trade of about 200 hhds. went in at 5 5-8, which is the basis of last sale. At Chicago, prime packers, quoted 6 1-4 to 6 3-8; sales there of 800 tcs. No. 1 packers, 5 3-4; 500 tcs. city renderers, 5 5-8.

Oleo Stearine

Is wanted at 10 in New York, but sellers very indifferent at that; up to 10 1-2 is asked; another lot probably be sold to-day at 10c.

LATE TRADE GLEANINGS

The Marvin-Showler Hide Co., San Francisco, Cal., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

The Hermann & Koenitzer Oak Leather Co., St. Louis, Mo., will increase capacity of plant.

The Waltham Soap Co., St. Louis, Mo., will increase capacity.

The Martin Live Stock Association, Williamson, N. C., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated.

LATE ICE NOTES

The Carroll Oil & Ice Co., Lake Providence, La., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association will erect ice plant at Norfolk, Va.

LATE COTTONSEED NOTES

George W. Robertson, Arcadia, La., is interested in a proposed cottonseed oil mill.

The Planters' Oil Works, Clarksdale, Miss., capital \$60,000, has been organized.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET

The week ends with a very inactive market; both buyers and sellers seeming willing to wait on future developments. Sales of prime crude have been made, during the week, at 26 to 27 cents, and the market closes at 26 cents to 26 1/2c. Valley oil has sold, during the week, at 26 1/2c.

Meal and cake are in good demand at \$23 @ \$23.25, f. o. b. Galveston. A good deal of both meal and cake was contracted, during

the past week, on this basis for export, showing that the demand from feeders has slackened.

Our report on oil market to-day is about a repetition of yesterday, both as to conditions and prices, very quiet with little trading, all waiting for something to turn up, 26 for prompt and 26 1/2 for later months is best that's bid.

Cake and meal continue in fair demand at \$20 to \$21 f.o.b. mill to feeders and \$23.50 f.o.b. Galveston for export.

Linters in some better demand at 2 to 2 1/2 for mill run and better price for a No. 1 quality.

CHICAGO WOOL MARKET

There was a general resumption of activity in the local wool market during last week. Practically all of the houses made good sales, mainly to large independent eastern mills or to Boston dealers. The range of prices at which sales were closed were about the same as those of the week before. No concessions were necessary in ordinary cases to effect sales. A few lots that had been held above the market were reduced to the going basis and sold. Large shipments are being made. Local jobbing prices are as follows:

Territory, unwashed—Idaho, fine, 12@13c; fine medium, 14@15c; medium, 14@15c; Wyoming fine, 11@12c; fine medium, 14@15c; medium, 15@16c; Utah, fine, 11@12c; fine medium, 14@15c; medium, 15@16c; Dakota fine, 11@12c; fine medium, 14@15c; medium, 15@16c; Montana fine choice, 14@16c; fine average, 13@14c; fine medium choice, 15@16c; fine medium average, 14@15c; staple, 16@17c; medium choice, 16@17c; medium average, 14@15c; low Montana, 15@16c; Colorado fine, 10@11c; fine medium, 12@13c; medium, 13@14c; coarse, 13@14c; southern Colorado and New Mexico improved, 14@15c. Arizona—Heavy clips, 11@12c; average clips, 13@14c; strictly choice, 14@15c. Pulled wools, scoured basis—Extra and fine A, 45@48c; A supers, 37@42c; B supers, 31@34c; C supers, 26@28c; combing, 33@34c; fine combing, 38@40c; California finest, 43@45c; second, 40@42c; defective, 33@35c.

THE EXPORTATION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSE PRODUCTS

"La Nature," an important French publication, recently contained an interesting article upon the meat industry in Uruguay, in which it is stated that in the eastern belt of the Republic there are several groups of slaughterhouses. One of these is situated in the neighborhood of Montevideo and disposes of about 200,000 head of cattle annually; another is located in the interior of the country, and slaughters some 37,000 head of cattle yearly.

The principal group consists of eight establishments on the east bank of the Uruguay River, and includes the celebrated plant of the Liebig Company, in which there are killed annually more than 200,000 head of cattle. There is also a slaughterhouse operating near the boundary with Brazil. This establishment consumes annually more than 30,000 head of cattle. These plants are well equipped some of them lighted by electricity, and many of them work day and night.

The products consist of chilled and dried meats, hides, tallow, preserved meats, extracts, and a number of by-products, such as horns, bones, tendons, blood, bone ash, etc.

Jerked beef is exported in large quantities after being specially treated, classified, and placed in sacks weighing from 90 to 100 kilograms.

Hides before being exported are immersed in brine at a temperature of 25° C. for twenty-four hours. They are then dried, packed, and baled for shipment.

Marrow is collected by boiling the bones for eight hours, at the end of which time it gathers and is ready to put in kegs. Bones treated in this manner are afterwards used for fuel, and the ashes are collected, sacked, and shipped to Europe to be used as a fertilizer. The system observed in all slaughterhouse operations in Uruguay is such as to prevent waste and to secure the largest utilization of all of the products.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

NOVEMBER 9.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	800	19,000	1,500
Kansas City	100	8,000	....
Omaha	200	7,500	....
St. Louis	100	2,000	....

NOVEMBER 11.

Chicago	22,000	36,000	35,000
Kansas City	10,000	8,000	4,000
Omaha	8,000	5,500	20,000
St. Louis	5,500	3,500	5,000

NOVEMBER 12.

Chicago	6,500	45,000	30,000
Kansas City	14,000	16,000	9,000
Omaha	4,500	6,000	16,500
St. Louis	5,500	12,000	3,000

NOVEMBER 13.

Chicago	17,000	45,000	22,000
Kansas City	10,000	18,000	6,000
Omaha	6,500	7,000	5,000
St. Louis	3,500	8,000	1,500

NOVEMBER 14.

Chicago	7,500	32,000	15,000
Kansas City	8,000	18,000	4,000
Omaha	3,500	9,000	9,000
St. Louis	3,000	6,000	500

NOVEMBER 15.

Chicago	2,500	36,000	7,000
Kansas City	2,000	14,000	1,000
Omaha	1,000	7,500	1,500
St. Louis	2,000	6,000	500

CONTENTS**EDITORIAL—**

Germany's Attitude	19
Only a Butter Affinity	19
Reversing Koch on Tuberculosis	19
Incubus of Ice of Canada's Trade	19
Startling Scarcity of Fat Stock	19
Destiny of the Hog Skin	19

GENERAL—

Trade Gleanings	17
Insurance Notes	15
Fowler Yards Open	11
Says No Beef Famine	11
October Exports	12
Proposed Australian Tariff	12
National Live Stock Association	13
Items in New German Tariff	14
Subsistence Supply Bids	14
International L. S. Exposition	14
Building Meat with Wheat	20
Cottonseed Oil Situation	23
Pork Packing	23
Annual Report American Cotton Oil Co.	25
Tin Can Factory at Providence	27

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC—

Answers to Correspondents	20
Fat Liquors and Emulsions	21

ICE AND REFRIGERATION—

Notes	27
-------------	----

MARKETS—

Provisions and Lard	20
Tallow, Stearine, Grease and Soap	30
Cottonseed Oil	31
Hides and Skins	33
Kansas City Live Stock Review	38
St. Louis Live Stock Review	38
Chicago Markets	38, 39, 40
New York Markets	41, 42

RETAIL DEPARTMENT—

Editorial, News, Hints, etc.	34, 37
-----------------------------------	--------

The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE

The attitude of Germany to American meats and other food products, as disclosed in the tariff bill now under consideration, is becoming seriously manifested. The new tariff bill on Tuesday passed the Upper House (Bundesrath) almost unanimously and is now before the Reichstag for action. The fact that the only dissent was upon the minimal serves to emphasize the unanimity of sentiment among the Agrarians as to the maximal.

Whether the action of the German Senate on Tuesday expressed the real feeling of the higher legislative body and the Ministry or whether it was a deep diplomatic play in the reciprocity game is not absolutely certain. But, as the vote was in line with the contention and the well known agitation of Agrarians it may be safely assumed that the vote on the measure fully expressed the sentiments of the party passing the bill in the Bundesrath.

"American competition" is the spectre held up to the German nation. In the meantime the middle classes of that country feel the pressure and are protesting. The situation is an important one for our people and our government to think over.

ONLY A BUTTER AFFINITY

What is recited as the "excellent work" of the Metropolitan Division of the New York State Agricultural Department is the prosecution of 363 violations of the State's pure food laws. The cases were made up as follows: Oleomargarine, 132 cases; "bob" veal, 128 cases; milk, 53 cases; condensed milk, 53 cases; injunctions, 15; vinegar, 8 cases; maple syrup, 1 case.

There is not one case against renovated or adulterated dairy butter, though the market is full of both. There is not a case against fraudulent Western cheeses in face of the fact that stuff in the produce district of New York City is sold for "imported Swiss" at 24c. per pound wholesale, though it leaves a glass looking cinder when cremated; and in face of the additional fact that the New York State Department of Agriculture is itself complainant before Congress with a cheese bill to protect the State's article against the alleged cheese fakes and frauds from the West. Why is this thus? The Assistant Commissioners must have their cheese and butter eye plugged shut. There are hundreds of impure agricultural food products in New York City. There is very little real maple syrup, or real honey, or jelly or several other

things we could name besides cheese and butter. The Agricultural Department should cut the partisan butter cataract from its eye and go to work in the real, honest interest of the helpless eater of things.

REVERSING KOCH ON TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. George D. Barney, a Brooklyn, N. Y., physician, is engaged in experiments which may or may not disprove Dr. Koch's statements in regard to the intercommunicability of human and bovine tuberculosis. Dr. Barney says that he inoculated a healthy cow with the bacilli of the human disease about three weeks ago. The cow is now a very sick animal, the doctor asserts. She will be killed either by him or the microbes shortly.

The other proposition, viz., the transmission of the bovine type of the disease to the human system was, it is claimed, attempted this week upon a Miss King, of Brooklyn, who, it is said, was sound in her lungs. The inoculation was effected by injecting the bovine microbes into the throat. The lymph was transmitted to the cow through the blood.

It is, for the sake of science, hoped that each of the experiments and all of the details leading up to their beginning have been conducted under such conditions as to be thoroughly corroborated and accepted beyond question. Any element of secrecy at any stage of the process will discredit the whole affair. We trust that the witnesses are above reproach and the incidents capable of unquestioned authentication.

THE INCUBUS OF ICE ON CANADA'S TRADE

Canadian ports, for an all-the-year round trade, cannot seriously compete with the American ports further south. Climatic conditions make this so. Distance counts for little when icebergs choke the way. Contracts are made by the year and Southern bottoms are not readily had for only six months of the year. That mere fact will limit the competition of freights through the more northern but shorter route. Even a state of free-trade would not give Canada that prestige in the carrying of over sea traffic, for which she has an ambition, any more than it has given it to Boston, with the aid of a good harbor.

Canadian vessels cannot afford to carry freight for six months out of Montreal or Quebec at a less rate than the keenly competing fleets of our ports can for an all-the-year haulage.

This is not said in disparagement of our prolific neighbor. It is an isothermal misfortune to the movement of Canadian commerce.

The natural outlet for the traffic of British North America is across our border and through the more temperate ports of the United States. The ice in the month has

done more, probably, to hamper the Dominion's development and industrial greatness than any dozen other things. It is, probably, the knowledge of this fact which has prompted and inspired Canadian statesmen to seek either annexation to, or commercial union with, the United States.

Until something of this kind happens, the northern trade must flow south, or industrial enterprise must be measurably stanchd across the border.

STARTLING SCARCITY OF FAT STOCK

The Report of the Missouri Experimental Station shows the following to be the prospect for fat stock in that State:

Hogs in the fattening pens as compared with 1900, only 43 per cent.

Number of cattle now being fed as compared with last year, only 37 per cent.

This condition seems to be the one which prevails in Kansas, and the adjacent territory. It is somewhat better through Iowa and the Northwest. But the general scarcity of finished stock prevails everywhere. It is not consoling to find that the fattening pens remain empty, thus indicating an aggravation of the present hard conditions.

With plenty of soft corn for feeding purposes and the low price which prevailed during the fall for stockers and feeders the above condition should be considerably modified in regard to fat stock, though, of course, it will not change the percentage of all cattle available for the slaughter floor.

DESTINY OF THE HOG SKIN

The oily, greasy, thick, pig skin is arousing new interest. Heretofore the slaughter house has not seriously bothered itself about skinning the hog while his green hide left on the carcass and unencumbered with expense, brought 8c. per pound, and more as pork, or 12c. per pound when weighed in as cured ham or smoked bacon.

The scientist will not let things alone, however, and it may yet pay to strip the hide from the hog for commercial purposes. The leather splitter has demonstrated his ability to shave hides almost into tissue leather. With this implement at his command and a new process in his possession, an American inventor claims that he can split a pig skin to the fineness of a cologne bottle stopper cover and manufacture that article at a ridiculously low price. He can make the finest of "imported" kid glove stock, can displace oiled paper with a better and a cheaper article and do the same with the fine texture of rubbered goods now used for waist shields. A hog hide can be treated so finely and split into so many separate skins as to astound the uninitiated. With this prospect before it, the hog skin has a right to come off and to expect much, in the near future.

BUILDING MEAT WITH WHEAT

Feeding Wheat to Steers

A well-known and practical feeder at Fairfield, Iowa, writes to the Live-Stock Report of Chicago thus: "What fattening qualities has wheat? How would wheat do to feed cattle, say giving them three or five pounds a day with ear corn soaked, grinding the wheat or having it chopped fine? Which would do the steer the most good, three pounds of oil cake or three pounds of wheat?"

Referring these queries to Prof. W. A. Henry, of the agricultural experiment station at Madison, Wis., his report says:

"With corn ranging in price equal or even higher than wheat, it is not surprising that inquiries of this kind are rising in the minds of stockmen. We are all accustomed to thinking of wheat as par excellence the food for human beings, and that there is something inherently wrong in feeding it to live stock. If there is anything wrong it is in the times, which seem out of joint, but not in the grain itself. Wheat is just as good for stock as for man. Let us consider the digestible components of wheat and corn:

TABLE SHOWING THE DIGESTIBLE COMPONENTS.

	Protein.	Carbo- hydrates.	Fat.
100 lbs. of corn.....	7.1 lbs.	62.7 lbs.	4.2 lbs.
100 lbs. of wheat.....	12.2 lbs.	64.9 lbs.	1.4 lbs.
100 lbs. of wheat bran 12.6 lbs.	44.1 lbs.	2.9 lbs.	
100 lbs. of oil meal... 27.0 lbs.	32.2 lbs.	7.1 lbs.	

"Protein goes to build up muscle (red meat), or it may be used for fat. The carbohydrates and fat cannot build up muscle but may be used for heat or fat. Fat has at least two times the feeding value of carbohydrates. From this we realize the great fattening power of Indian corn, with its relatively low muscle-building properties. Wheat is better balanced food, as shown by the table. While its fattening properties are somewhat less, its muscle-building constituents are larger than with corn. With the by-products of wheat—low grade flour, bran, and middlings—the protein bears a larger proportion to the whole than in the natural grain. I should say, therefore, from the study of this table and from our knowledge of the two grains, that wheat is the superior food article for growing stock, and corn leads for mere fattening.

"The question as to which will give the best gain when mixed with corn, three pounds of oil cake or three pounds of wheat, is an eminently proper one, but not easy to answer. If it will pay to feed corn at anything near the present price, then it will pay well indeed to feed the amount of oil meal or the amount of wheat named. That fact is certain. Both the oil meal and wheat go nicely with the corn. If the oil meal costs somewhat more than the wheat, and I think it will, then I should feed the wheat; but if both cost about the same, I do not see much difference. If possible, roll the wheat. Do not attempt to feed it whole. As indicated I believe it will pay well with current prices for food to mix some grain with the corn, for the combination will go further than either article fed alone. I urge those holding wheat by all means to use as feed all excepting the choicest grades. It is folly to force low-grade wheat on the market for what such will bring in these times."

In a later report the same correspondent writes: "It appears to me that from the small amount of fat in wheat it would not

be an extra feed for fattening steers. Should it be ground coarse or fine? The professor says, 'If possible, roll the wheat.' How fine? is the question. Our farmers all want wheat ground fine for hogs."

To this Professor Henry makes further reply, as follows:

"As to the fine or coarse grinding of wheat I cannot give definite information. In general, for cattle, I do not see why we should grind the grain fine, since grain cracked, or slightly crushed, seems very palatable and is well liked by most feeders. I admit there is great diversity of opinion on all these points, and one can get any sort of an answer he searches for. I think wheat rolled or broken rather coarse by grinding (chop feed) will prove very satisfactory for steers, and that they will less often cloy on it than when ground into a flour, which is apt to make a pasty mass on mastication unless well mixed with bran or corn.

"I know of but a single experiment in feeding wheat to steers. Prof. Wm. Brown, of the Ontario agricultural college, fed damaged wheat to 20-months-old steers averaging 1,030 pounds. He says: 'It was a miserably dried up, shriveled and badly damaged sample of fall wheat. Millers would not even take a present of it.' He found it required 5 pounds of hay, 23 pounds of roots and 4½ pounds of wheat to add one pound live weight. This is a rather small amount of feed, all round, for a pound of increase.

"At the Wodburn experiment station, England, Doctor Voelcker fed wheat three seasons to fattening sheep, in comparison with grain, oil meal and cotton-seed meal, and concluded that wheat produced the cheapest gain, at current prices for food stuffs in England.

"A number of experiments have been conducted in this country in feeding wheat to hogs. At the Dominion experiment station, Ottawa, Professor Robertson fed wheat injured by frost to hogs, with a gain varying from 9 to 14 pounds of live weight from one bushel of shrunken wheat, the larger gain from a bushel being with growing pigs, and the smaller with heavy hogs. At this station, we have conducted some experiments with wheat in comparison with corn, the results of which have not yet been published. I may say, however, that a combination of wheat and corn gave a higher rate of gain with hogs than either grain fed separately.

"As to the relative merits of wheat and corn, it is hard to draw any exact comparison, for we can only compare things that are alike. For growing animals, I place wheat from 10 to 25 per cent. above corn; for simply fattening growing hogs, I doubt if it will go any further, pound for pound. A mixture of wheat and corn ground, will make more pork than either alone, I am quite sure.

"I desire to call especial attention to the feeding of low-grade flour at this time. In England, horses are sometimes fed bread, but more commonly our low-grade flour is fed there. Prof. Primrose McConnell reports in the Agricultural Gazette, of London, that he has fed American low-grade flour for six months, and is rather surprised at the beneficial results."

Feeding Wheat to Milch Cows

The Ontario, Canada, Experiment Station has the following experience: The price of wheat having reached a point where it became a question whether to sell or feed wheat, the dairy department bought some ground wheat for feeding purposes. The price, delivered at the dairy, was \$20 per ton. We have been feeding quite largely of this grain during the past year, and have found it wholesome and cheap food for young pigs, calves, and milch cows.

On November 22, 1892, we commenced feeding a ration of 50 pounds corn ensilage, 6 pounds hay and 8 pounds of ground wheat to Rose and Milne, and the same ration, with 2 pounds of wheat and 10 pounds of ensilage extra, to Kassie and Alvo. This was continued four weeks. Rosa had calved March 31, 1892; Milne, July 24, 1892; Kassie, May 19, 1892; and Alvo, September 20, 1892. During the four weeks these cows gave 2,523 pounds of milk, containing 86.79 pounds of butter fat, which would make about 95.5 pounds of butter. At that time we were getting 22 cents per pound for butter; therefore the value of their butter for the four weeks was \$21. Their feed for the same time cost \$15.93 (ration cost 12.9 cents per day for Rose and Milne, and 15.55 cents for Kassie and Alvo), leaving a profit of \$5.07—not very much, to be sure; but it will be remembered that three of these cows had been milking for a considerable time.

December 12, 1892, two fresh cows were fed the same ration as Rose and Milne, viz.: 50 pounds of ensilage, 6 pounds hay, and 8 pounds ground wheat. This was continued for three weeks, during which time these cows gave 1,212 pounds of milk, containing 50.37 pounds of butter fat, making about 55.5 pounds of butter. (One-tenth added to the fat to calculate the butter made.) This at 22 cents per pound, would be \$12.21, the value of the butter for the three weeks. Their feed cost \$5.42 for the same time, leaving a profit of \$6.79, assuming that the manure, skim and buttermilk paid for the labor.

We would recommend dairymen to try a ration of wheat and bran, or wheat and oats, during the winter, and if it is fed to the right kind of cows, and the product handled properly, we feel confident that it will pay better than selling wheat at present prices. Besides this the increase in the value of the manure pile will be no small item. Good feed makes good manure.

At the conclusion of the preceding experiment, the same two cows were fed for four weeks on a ration of 50 pounds ensilage, 6 pounds hay, 4 pounds bran, and 4 pounds ground wheat. The object was to see whether 4 pounds of bran would replace the same number of pounds of wheat. Bran at this time was worth \$12 per ton, and wheat \$20.

During the four weeks these cows gave 1,424 pounds milk, 60.58 pounds butter fat, which would make about 66.5 pounds of butter. This, at 22 cents per pound, would be \$14.63; a profit of \$8.30, as the food cost \$6.33 for this time, ensilage being valued at \$1.25 per ton, hay \$6, and bran and wheat as quoted above.

The first ration (wheat), with these two cows, gave a profit of \$6.79 for \$5.42 worth of feed fed, or \$1 in feed gave \$1.25 profit; while, with a meal ration of half bran and half wheat (coarse fodder being the same in both cases), \$6.33 worth of feed gave a profit of \$8.30, or \$1 in feed gave a profit of \$1.31 in butter. At the prices quoted, a meal ration of half bran and half wheat gave more profit than wheat alone.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

FAT LIQUORS AND EMULSIONS

(BY M. CHAS. LAMB, F.C.S.)

Head of the Dyeing and Finishing Department, Herold's Institute, S. E.

Since the advent of chrome leather fat liquors have been used by leather manufacturers to a much greater extent than before that time; more latterly fat liquors have been employed with advantage in the manufacture of leathers principally used for shoe purposes, such as shoe calf, blue black glaze goat, etc.

The fat liquor for the leather manufacturer should be an emulsion. A mixture of oil with a liquid vehicle, though a fat liquor, is by no means necessarily an emulsion. To be an emulsion the oil must be held in suspension in the liquid vehicle in small particles which do not coalesce; the non-coalescence is *sine qua non*. If there is any coalescence of the oil particles, the emulsion is imperfect, more or less according to the extent of the coalescence.

Manufacturers who have had experience in fat liquoring, and especially in the employment of a fat liquor upon chrome-tanned leather, will agree that a properly emulsified fat liquor is an indispensability when first-class finished products are desired. Perhaps most of the difficulties which have been met with in the manufacture of chrome leather may be traced back to the fat liquoring. Skins which are over fat liquored are often difficult to deal with in the finishing; whereas goods which have been under fat liquored are apt to possess a "tinny" feel, and lack the softness and plumpness possessed by a properly fat liquored skin. Goods which have been treated with a fat liquor that has not been properly emulsified are frequently troublesome in the glazing. The writer has seen skins with patches on the grain surface which would not glaze; the oil in the fat liquor imperfectly emulsified, had settled itself in the patch places of the skins, instead of evenly distributing itself over the grain surface, this being what happens when the emulsification is thorough.

The ideal in emulsions is milk, which is a mixture, in the liquid vehicle—water, of about equal percentages of fat and emulsifying agents together with sugar and inorganic salts. Milk contains on the average 3.4 per cent of fat, 3.5 per cent of proteids (albumen and casein), .5 per cent of milk sugar, and .6 per cent of inorganic salts, the remainder being water. The emulsifying agent in the case of milk is casein; and it would seem as if each particle of fat had a thin outer layer of proteid; so that demulsification (coalescence of the fat particles) is a matter of difficulty. Emulsions, which are used in leather manufacture contain, of their very purpose, more fat than milk contains; but when making an emulsion the ideal should be kept in view, because, to do good work, an emulsion in which the fat globules are not visible to the naked eye is a desideratum.

With the idea in view of discovering some substance which would act as an emulsifying agent, somewhat similarly to casein in milk, the writer tried numerous experiments, a few particulars of which are appended.

The first experiments tried were with gum tragacanth, the intention being to coat the particles of oil with a film of gum, and thus prevent their de-emulsifying. It was found quite possible with this gum to make an emulsion that would stand without any separation of the oil for some considerable time; but the quantity of gum required was so great that the compound became a viscid mucilage, which could not be applied to leather with advantage; at the same time, an examination of the emulsion under the microscope showed that the particles of oil were not sufficiently small, and would not bear comparison with milk. Gum acacia was next tried, but, though giving better results than gum tragacanth, the emulsion produced was very far from being the ideal.

(To be continued)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Cheese

INQUIRER, N. Y. CITY.—Cheese consists essentially of a compressed mass of milk-curd. The coagulation of milk would ultimately occur spontaneously by the action of the micro-organisms present, but in practice the process is hastened by the addition of rennet, a substance obtained from the fourth stomach of the calf. The casein of the milk is precipitated by contact with the rennet, the latter substance containing a soluble ferment called chymosin or rennin, which possesses to a high degree, the power of coagulating casein. When the rennet is added to milk the casein is separated as a firm clot or curd enclosing the fat, while the whey forms a clear, yellowish liquid, which contains among other things, sugar and salts. The acidity of the milk from which the cheese is to be made should not vary much above or below 0.2 per cent. The temperature employed varies with the weather and other circumstances, the conditions being regulated in practice so as to effect complete coagulation in a time varying from forty to sixty minutes. The curd is then carefully broken and drained from the fluid, after which it is allowed to stand for a time to harden it and promote separation of the whey.

Cottonseed, Etc.

C. C. F.—WACO, TEXAS.—There are a large number of mills in England which operate cottonseed and linseed alternately by means of the same machinery, which of course includes heaters. The cottonseed used is chiefly of the Egyptian variety, which to a great extent is similar to our sea-island or black cottonseed. A certain amount of moisture in the form of steam is forced into the meal in the heater in every instance to replace the natural moisture evaporated by reason of the prolonged period between the removal of the seed from the cotton plant and its ultimate treatment in the oil mill. These conditions formerly obtained to a greater or less extent for many years in this country, but by the modern methods have now been entirely changed. Advances are constantly being made in the cottonseed industry, especially in the manipulation and bleaching of the oil.

Smoked Meats

T. O. C., ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Regarding your inquiry about smoked meats. In summer when meats are sufficiently smoked, the fire should be promptly removed, and the ventilators and doors opened so that the meats may be cooled off as quickly and thoroughly as possible. From the time the smoke is taken off until the meats are canvassed, they should be handled as little as possible, and as near as practicable in a dark room. All the rooms should be darkened, and only artificial light used. Precautions should be used to prevent the piling of smoked meats both before and after canvassing, as piling breaks the tissues joining the layers of meat together, making openings for the lodgement of flies, blue mould and slime; it also forces the oil from the meat, thus causing, in addition, considerable shrinkage. It is also advisable to use a small quantity of dry borax on the meats before canvassing.

Kettle Rendered Lard

J. O. J., DENVER, COLO.—The dark color of kettle rendered lard is very frequently due to overheating the material,

thereby causing the rendered lard to take on a dark yellowish color, which if too pronounced is most difficult to eliminate in order to produce a white merchantable lard. Due precautions should be used both in preparing and rendering the material and in taking care of it when drawing off and cooling.

Tan Bark

P. ELK CO., PENN.—The price for analyzing spent tan bark in our laboratory department is \$5, but special rates are made where a number of samples are received at the same time for analyses. We also make very favorable terms for regular monthly work, which also includes practical advice and suggestions in the factory operations.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

685,750. COMPOSITION FOR PRESERVING EGGS. George W. DuNah, Bloomington, Ill. Filed Dec. 26, 1900. Serial No. 41,101.

685,823. EVAPORATING APPARATUS. Frederick Cowin, Chicago, Ill.; a corporation of Illinois. Filed June 17, 1901. Serial No. 64,773.

685,878. COMPUTING PRICE SCALE. Elijah F. Spaulding, Arlington, Mass. Filed Feb. 27, 1901. Serial No. 49,086.

685,000. — CAN-CLEANING MACHINE. William Munn, San Francisco, Cal., assignor to Alaska Packers' Association, San Francisco, Cal., a corporation of California. Filed May 13, 1901. Serial No. 60,034.

685,084.—SOAP CUTTING AND SPREADING MACHINE. Frederick N. Arnold, Jr., St. Louis, Mo. Filed Nov. 27, 1900. Serial No. 37,945.

TRADE MARKS

37,230.—OILS AND GREASES. Sterling Oil Co., Emlenton, Pa. Filed Sept. 10, 1901. Essential feature. The pound-sterling sign (ed). Used since August 15, 1900.

37,273. TOILET AND LAUNDRY SOAP. The Cudahy Pkg. Co., Chicago, Ill. and South Omaha, Neb. Filed Sept. 20, 1901. Essential feature the word "Cudoma. Used since May, 1901.

37,279. COTTON-SEED OIL, OLEO-OIL AND EDIBLE TALLOW. Elbert & Gardiner, New York, N. Y. Filed June 11, 1901. Essential feature.—The representation of a bison either by word or picture. Used since July 1, 1894.

PRESERVE COMBINATION

Seventeen of the larger preserve manufacturers of the country, at a meeting in Pittsburg, Pa., formed a combination, to be known as the American Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Food Products. The object of the organization is to regulate prices and sales territory and to secure a more just interpretation of the pure food laws. The companies represented at the meeting have a combined capital of \$3,500,000, and control about three-fourths of the total production of the country. A central office will be established either in Pittsburg or Chicago.

GRAPHITE

when right, is the best known lubricant.

Dixons' Flake Graphite

is the best graphite.

The best is the cheapest in the end.

Sample and pamphlet for the asking.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY ♦ Jersey City, N. J.

***You
See
It...***

On the Desks

OF BUYING AND SELLING MANAGERS,
GOVERNMENT PURCHASING AGENTS,
COMMERCIAL EXPOSITIONS,
.. .. SUPERINTENDENTS,
EVERYONE INTERESTED IN THE PRO-
VISION AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

It is their Trade Guide

A Necessity to their Business

It is Filed for future reference, in-
stead of going into a waste basket

It is the Business Paper for its
particular trades

That is why

The National Provisioner

is patronized by high-class advertisers

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION

"Friends of the Cottonseed Oil Industry," in a letter to the Chicago "Paint, Oil and Drug Review," say:

Owing to the high prices that have been ruling for lard and grease, the crude cottonseed oil sellers have allowed their greed for gain to run away with their better judgment, and as a natural consequence will have to suffer later on. The crude mills do not seem to consider that prices ruling for lard may be manipulated and that there is a limit to price or value of cottonseed oil. Lard values have lately declined, and prospects favor a still further decline, and that too during the best crushing months for cottonseed.

The European market refuses to buy refined oil at asked prices, and the sellers in this country must bear in mind that as each month goes by without purchases of oil from our side, just that much is lost to us and leaves correspondingly what should have been purchased in that month as a surplus to be gotten rid of in this country. A few months accumulation in this way will overstock the mills, who in turn will either have to shut down or sell their oil for what it will bring.

There has been a desire on part of some large crude mills to unload present holdings at private figures considerably under the market, but buyers are in possession of facts that make them hold off until crude prices are such that will justify their taking hold. The packers are well supplied months ahead and are resting easy. The refiner knows what oil is worth only too well to buy crude within two cents of present offerings. The only solution to the situation, looking at it from our standpoint, is for the crude mills to stop paying high prices for seed and be able to sell their crude oil on a lower basis; otherwise, last year's experience will be repeated, and the mills show up on the wrong side of the ledger when the season is over.

We give below some figures which will speak for themselves, and while they are talking the crude sellers should give close attention:

Latham Alexander's report acreage cotton 1900.....	23,805,620
Crop cotton yield from estimated acreage 1900	10,400,000
Average yield per acre estimated acreage 1900	437-1,000

Latham Alexander's estimate acreage 1901	25,967,536
Assuming will have same yield per acre 1901	437-1,000
Would make total bales cotton 1901-2 crop	11,347,835
Government report October 3 shows loss per cent between Situation Oct. 1, 1900..67 per ct. and Oct. 1, 1901....61.6 per ct.—0.54 per ct.	
Equal to loss in bales for 1901-2 crop	612,783
Leaving on this estimate net crop cotton	10,735,052
Estimating two bales cotton to ton seed	5,367,526
Assuming 45 per cent. of total crop of seed entered into oil....	2,415,386
Using 38 gallons crude to ton of seed would give in gallons crude oil	91,784,694
Or reduced to 50 gallon barrels of crude	1,835,693
Allowing 10 per cent. loss in refining would give in refined oil..	1,652,124
With high prices seed and better facilities	

for marketing same, it is not improbable that from 10 to 20 per cent. more seed will be used in oil; this will increase the above proportionately as follows:

Using 45 per cent. of crop of seed makes	barrels refined 1,652,124
Using 50 per cent. of crop of seed makes	1,835,694
Using 55 per cent. of crop of seed makes	2,019,262
Using 60 per cent. of crop of seed makes	2,202,831

From the above, it is plain to see there is every prospect of an over-production, the data being from reliable and very conservative sources. In Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Tennessee, we gather figures estimating the cotton crop will be 10,500,000; this year will see same very close to the estimate above. We also find that owing to high prices of seed and better facilities for marketing same that from 55 to 60 per cent. of the crop will likely be crushed. For argument's sake, suppose we say 50 per cent. will be crushed; this will give a total of 1,835,694 barrels of refined oil to be taken care of. Statistics show that during 1899 990,197 barrels of refined oil were exported; in 1900, 890,775 barrels were exported. Indications are that at the outside we cannot expect to exceed last year; such being the case, there would be on above estimate of production about 1,000,000 barrels to be marketed in this country, which is one-third too much. Reports from Marseilles are to the effect that low grade oil and prime oil are in no demand for the reason that groundnut or arichide oil is so cheap owing to the large crop.

Before writing this article, we have thoroughly canvassed the situation, having corresponded and conversed with well-informed crude mill men, some of our foremost refiners, exporters and packers, and the consensus of opinion is we will have an over-production unless the crushers reduce the price they are paying for seed so they may lower their price on crude oil in order to enable the refiner to manufacture the oil for market at a price that will permit its successful competition with other commodities and hold out an inducement for the consumer (who in the end is the all-important factor) to supply his wants with cottonseed oil.

We hope that our warning will be heeded and taken in the spirit intended.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	Nov. 1 to Nov. 6.	1901.	1900.
Chicago	120,000	115,000	
Kansas City	50,000	47,000	
Omaha	32,000	25,000	
St. Louis	30,000	20,000	
St. Joseph, Mo.	25,000	20,000	
Indianapolis	32,000	22,000	
Milwaukee, Wis.	5,000	6,000	
Cudahy, Wis.	10,000	10,000	
Cincinnati	10,000	8,000	
Ottumwa, Iowa.	11,000	10,000	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	9,000	8,000	
Sioux City, Iowa.	15,000	10,000	
St. Paul, Minn.	12,000	12,000	
Louisville, Ky.	7,000	7,000	
Cleveland, Ohio	8,000	8,000	
Above and all other.....	410,000	350,000	
—Prices Current.			



WE have the only Bureau in the world for registering Trade-Marks, Names and Labels, through which owners can get any real protection.

We have data and information for subscribers that cannot be duplicated.

Through us you guard against unfair competition.

We protect you.

We help you protect your customers.

It is of vital importance to you to consult us before adopting a name, label or trade-mark, and before advertising an old one.

Correspondence invited.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE-MARK PROTECTIVE COMPANY

320 Broadway, New York

GROCERY FOR SALE

ONE of the best retail trades in New York City; running five clerks and worth \$100 per day. Will be sold for value of stock, which includes wines, etc.

PRICE, \$5000

Address "OPPORTUNITY," care National Provisioner, New York

INSULATION

INSTALLED AND REPAIRED
ICE BOXES for all purposes

Estimates Furnished
S. D. Smith & Bro.

576 W. B'way, N.Y. City 1406 Arch St., Philadelphia

WANTED

To Come South, a First-Class Meat Cutter
Mention salary required, also give reference.
A permanent position if satisfactory.

Address Oaks Meat Market,
NEW BERN, N. C.

A WHOLE SALE HOUSE

wishes to communicate with
packers of Canned Meat for
regular deliveries for cash.

Apply E. NEWBORGH & CO., 46
Southampton Bldgs., London, W. C.

NEW MEXICO DELEGATES

Governor Otero, of New Mexico, has appointed as delegates to the fifth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association, which will meet in Chicago on December 3, C. J. Garvin of Raton, L. O. Fullen of Carlsbad and William McIntosh, of Chill.

SWIFT'S

Choice Dressed Beef Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 760-771 Westchester Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

Swift and Company

New York

JUDGE EATS CALIFORNIA PRUNES

You can prune a gooseberry bush, a small boy's hair, or a mill-hand's salary, and thereby make each of them less. But it remained for George H. Daniels of the New York Central to prune a railroad and make it greater. No one, not even the man who is a chronic boarding-house dweller, knows what a real prune is, in all its ramifications and subtler shades of meaning, until he has eaten one of the California variety while traveling at the rate of a mile a minute on any New York Central chain-lightning express. To put a prune into your mouth at Forty-

second street and have it chewed at Poughkeepsie and swallowed at Albany is certainly a unique experience, as well as one that should convince the average epicure of limited capital that it is a great saucerful of prunes that will stretch out over the period of time required to go from New York to Buffalo. And the reason that these prunes cover so much territory is not because of the slowness of the prunes, but of the swiftness of the train. It isn't the prune that makes the train go, nor is it the train that makes the prune go. It is Mr. Daniels that makes both of them go, and he drives them tandem and

gets there in record-breaking time without counting stops to coal up and vaseline the what-do-you-call-it—sophomore or semaphore locomotive?—From Judge, November 2, 1901.

FOOD INSPECTORS APPOINTED

C. H. Rhodes, of Newark, S. W. Fitzgerald, of Asbury Park, and J. S. Vandruft, of Deckertown, were appointed Assistant Pure Food Commissioners by the New Jersey State Board of Health. The last named was formerly an assistant inspector on the staff of the State Dairy Commissioner.

Swift & Company

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

138-154 Ninth Street, Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY

The directors submit herewith their report and statement of accounts for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1901, being the twelfth annual report of the company.

Share Capital

The amount of the capital stock, issued and outstanding, is unchanged, viz.: Common stock, \$20,237,100; preferred stock, \$10,198,600.

Debenture Bonds

The total amount of gold debenture bonds outstanding is \$3,000,000. These bonds mature on November 1, 1915, and bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.

All Properties Free From Lien

All the properties of the organization are absolutely free from mortgage or other lien.

Profit and Loss

The profits for the year amount- ed to	\$1,244,357.47
Deduct Debenture Bond Interest (two months, before reduc- tion of rate of interest, at 8 per cent. and ten months at 4 1-2 per cent.)	152,500.00
Net profits	\$1,091,857.47
Deduct:	
Dividends on pre- ferred stock, 6 per cent. per an- num	\$611,916.00
Dividend on com- mon stock, 2 per cent.	404,742.00
	\$1,016,658.00
Balance carried to general profit and loss account	\$75,199.47

Permanent Investment Account

This account has been charged with the sum of \$158,409.52 for additions to the properties, such as real estate, cotton ginneries, seed houses and scales, warehouses, extensions to crushing mills, refineries and soap plants.

Insurance

All the properties, the stocks of raw material and finished products are fully insured. Nearly all the mills and other properties are equipped with automatic sprinklers, effecting marked economy in premiums paid as a result of the improvement of the risk.

Working Capital

The working capital and surplus of the company on August 31, 1901, was \$4,830,694.86, of which \$517,908.52 was cash in banks, and \$4,312,786.34 was bills and accounts receivable, marketable products and supplies.

Officers and Directors

The officers and directors of the company are:

George A. Morrison, president and chairman of the Board; Robert F. Munro, vice president; Justus E. Ralph, secretary.

J. Frederick Chamberlin, with the president and vice president form the Executive Committee. The directors are:

Edward D. Adams, William Barbour, J. Frederick Chamberlin, Charles F. Clark, Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Harris C. Fahnestock, Bradish Johnson, Charles Lanier, Joseph Larocque, J. Rogers Maxwell, George A. Mor-

risson, Robert F. Munro, J. Kennedy Tod, Edmond Urquhart, Richard T. Wilson.

For year ending August 31, 1901:

	1901.	1900.	Decrease
Profits	\$1,244,357	\$1,739,449	\$495,082
Deb. bond int.	152,500	242,267	89,767
Net profits	\$1,091,857	\$1,497,182	\$405,325
Div. pfd., 6 p. c.	611,916	611,916	.....
Balance	\$479,941	\$585,266	\$405,325
Div. com., 2 p. c.	404,741	*708,298	303,556
Surplus	\$75,199	\$176,968	\$101,769

* 3 1/2 per cent.

BALANCE SHEET.

The balance sheet follows:		
Assets—	1901.	Increase.
Real est., bldgs., mach., etc.	\$11,606,079	\$37,076
Cash in banks	517,909	*367,111
Bills and accounts rec.	2,144,046	297,482
Marketable products, materials and sup.	4,221,549	536,273
Bal., good will, pat.'s, leases, etc.	16,998,925	*75,199
Total	\$35,488,509	\$464,521
Liabilities—		
Common stock	\$20,237,100	.....
Preferred stock	10,198,600	.....
Debenture bonds	3,000,000	.....
Bills payable	1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Commercial accounts	330,859	*231,466
Int. accrued 1 month	11,250	*457
Preferred div., Dec. 2	305,958	.....
Com. div., Dec. 2	404,742	*303,556
Total	\$35,488,509	\$464,521

*Decrease.

Important Facts

The report goes on to say:

The board of directors, at the regular monthly meeting, held November 7, 1901, after declaring the twentieth semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. upon the preferred stock, authorized the distribution of \$404,742.00, being 2 per cent., and the fourth consecutive annual dividend to the holders of the common stock, both dividends payable December 2, 1901.

The net remaining profits for the last four years, after paying all expenses of manufacture, administration, repairs and betterments, interest on debenture bonds and 6 per cent. dividends upon the preferred stock have been \$3,093,412.21, out of which \$2,529,037.50 have been applied to dividends upon the common stock (being an average of 3 1-8 per cent. per annum) and \$563,774.71 has been added to working capital.

The physical condition of all properties continues to receive close attention. In furtherance of this policy, many plants have been almost entirely renewed and modernized since coming into the possession of the company, and thereby reduce the cost of production and improve the quality of products.

The year covered by this report has not been a good one for the cotton seed industry, and the profits shown have been earned only by the closest attention to and experienced handling of the manufacturing and commercial details of the business.

Before the season fully opened it became apparent that the expectations of a large crop for 1900-1 were not to be realized, and this brought about an eager and voracious competition for seed, putting cost of raw material at a level which was not warranted by the prices obtained for finished products. Yet the amount of business done during the past year has been the largest in the history of the company.

In addition to the crushing of cotton seed and the refining of oil the commercial operations of the company include the refining of lard, the manufacture of lard compounds, soaps, soap powders, fertilizers, etc., on an extensive scale. In these departments there has been a gratifying and progressive increase in sales during the past five years.

The business of the N. K. Fairbank Company, the W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Company and the Union Oil Company, protected as it is by valuable brands and trademarks, is of vast importance to the organization.

Recognizing the importance of the application of science to the development of commercial industry, the chemical department, to which reference has been made in a previous report, with headquarters at Chicago and branch laboratories at all important points, has been fostered and developed in recent years to a perfected system.

The stock of raw materials and finished products carried over at the end of the fiscal year, August 31, being higher in value and somewhat greater in quantity than last year, the cash balances at the close of the fiscal year were less than usual. Since that date the goods on hand have been marketed at a profit over the price at which they were inventoried.

An indication of the careful supervision and correct business methods which govern the conduct of the company's affairs is shown in the extremely small percentage of loss from bad debts. During the twelve years of the company's operations the losses from this cause have averaged less than one-fifth of one per cent. per annum.

Regarding the present condition of the business and the future outlook, our reports indicate a cotton crop somewhat larger than last year.

STORAGE ON SALMON

A circular has been issued by the railway companies of Washington announcing that hereafter storage at the rate of 25 cents per ton month will be charged for salmon stored in the warehouses owned and operated by the several transportation companies.

FINANCIAL.

Stockholders' Committee of

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY

27 Beaver Street, New York, November 15, 1901.

To Holders of the Preferred and Common
Stock of

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.:

Holders of more than a majority of the preferred and common stock of the American Cotton Oil Company, having assented to and become parties to the stockholders' agreements of July 22 and October 16, 1901, the said agreements hereby are declared binding and effective.

The committee, having accorded to foreign stockholders further opportunity of securing the benefits of the plan and agreements until December 2d next, hereby extends, to said date the like privilege to all stockholders who have not yet availed of the agreements.

Forms of the assent may be obtained from the secretary of the committee, with whom such assents must be filed on or before December 2d.

GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chm'n.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD, Stockholders' Com.,
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary of the Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

No Gluemaker can Afford to be with- out Our Book,

THE MANUFACTURE OF GLUE AND GELATINE.

Including a List of the Manufacturers
of Glue and Gelatine in the
United States and Canada.

Price \$10 per Copy.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
150 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK.

What They Say of It.

San Francisco, May 14, 1898.
"The National Provisioner."

Enclosed please find our check
on Bank of California of this city.
We have received the book and
find it very valuable. We think
no gluemaker should be without
one. Yours truly,

Pacific Bone, Coal & Fertilizing
Co. A. Haas, Manager.

From "The Scientific American."

The manufacturers of glue have made special effort to keep their methods and processes as secret as possible; so that the literature on the subject is very limited. Nearly every manufacturer has some little arrangement, machine or device which enables him to economize in some way or other, so that "The National Provisioner" has done wisely in collecting the writings of men who are entirely familiar with the various processes of making glue and gelatine. ("The National Provisioner" not only collected the writings of experts, but ordered the same at considerable expense.—Ed.) The result is a very helpful book, which may be regarded as one of the most important contributions ever made on the subject. The book is handsomely printed and bound and is well illustrated. It also includes a complete list of manufacturers and dealers in glue and gelatine in the United States and Canada.

The Same Merit

which is found in our ice-making and refrigerating machinery is found in other kinds of machinery which we build.

Our facilities for furnishing engines, boilers, ammonia fittings, and castings of all kinds made from the various metals are such that all orders are handled promptly and accurately.

A company which does not have a completely equipped plant is compelled to sub-let parts of its contracts, and the purchaser has no assurance that the goods will be accurately made or promptly delivered.

It is our aim to build the most successful machinery on the market.

The orders that we are daily receiving are pretty good evidence that we are doing so.

Your order will receive the same care and attention.

York Manufacturing Co.,
York, Pennsylvania.



THERE IS ONLY ONE

PRESERVATIVE.

IN USE SINCE 1877

GET THE GENUINE.

PENDING BRANDS FOR PACKERS, BUTCHERS & SAUSAGE MAKERS. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

C: FOR CURING AND CORNING.
B: FOR BOLOGNAS, FRANKFURTERS, ETC.
A: FOR FRESH MEATS, PORK SAUSAGE, POULTRY.

AB EXTRA: FOR SUMMER & SMOKED SAUSAGE.
XXX: FOR CHOPPED MEATS, CUTS ETC..
TRIPE: KEEPS FRESH AND PICKLED TRIPE.

INVENTORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS

THE PRESERVATIVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.

41-43 WARREN ST.. 183 ILLINOIS ST.. 779 MISSION ST..

Cottonseed Oil Machinery

MODERN GINNING SYSTEMS

Write for Catalogue

E. Van Winkle Gin & Machine Works
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, U. S. A.

Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined

PIPE COVERINGS STEAM and BRINE

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CONTRACTS EXECUTED.

Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wool. Trade Supplied.

ROBERT A. KEASBEY, 83 Warren Street, New York, and 13 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The Oakes cheese factory, Bath, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

The plant of the Avondale Ice Co., Avondale, Ala., will be rebuilt.

The Florence Ice and Fuel Co., Florence, S. C., has been organized.

The Elyria Ice Co., Lorain, O., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated.

A. T. Howe, Allegan, Mich., will build a creamery at Herndon, Mich.

Armour & Company will establish a cold storage plant at Lynchburg, Va.

The Norwood Ice and Fuel Company, Norwood, Ky., will erect an ice plant.

William Stevens, Erie, Colo., will establish a creamery and cheese factory.

The Hutchinson Packing House, Hutchinson, Kans., will establish a cold storage plant.

The Consumers' Ice Co., Atlantic City, N. J., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated.

The McKinney Ice and Coal Co., McKinney, Tex., has increased capital from \$2,000 to \$4,000.

S. H. Thomas and S. P. Cramer, Wellington, Kans., are interested in a company which will erect ice plant.

The Lawrence Ice and Storage Co., New-castle, Pa., plant only recently completed, was destroyed by fire; loss \$150,000.

Bernard Barthel, architect, Chicago, Ill., has drawn plans for large ice factories in Cuba and Cincinnati.

The Cherokee Ice Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., capital \$38,000, has been incorporated by H. Herman, A. Schirr, W. Herman, C. Baltz and others.

The United States Fish and Cold Storage Company, Fairhaven, Wash., capital \$250,000, has been incorporated and will erect a large plant.

The South Starksboro Creamery Co., South Starksboro, Vt., capital \$1,500, has been incorporated by George Homer, D. H. Orvis, E. S. Follansbee and others.

The Wisconsin Protective Cheese Makers and Dealers Association, Dundas, Wis., capital \$500, has been incorporated by J. Wolfinger, H. Schley, F. W. Lindow and others.

(Late Ice Notes page 18.)

SECURED BIG CONTRACT

A concern very well known to the packing house and refrigerating trades is the New Jersey Foundry & Machine Company, whose main offices are in New York City. This concern has long held an enviable position in the esteem of the provision trades, by reason of the high character of its tracking and switch systems. One of the crowning achievements of this company is the furnishing of the tracking and trolleys for the United States Refrigerating plant at Manila, in the Philippine Islands. The work was secured in competition with the best people of the line in this country. The plant includes 25,000 feet of tracking and 10,000 trolleys. The New Jersey Foundry & Machine Company has gotten out a rather handsome cut of the Manila refrigerating plant. They, no doubt, would be very glad to send an illustration of this to interested people. The drawing of the plant in its tropical setting presents a pleasant and handsome appearance to the eye.

TIN CAN FACTORY AT PROVIDENCE

A representative of the National Provisioner had the experience of inspecting a model tin can factory recently, that operated by the Oakdale Mfg. Co., of Providence, R. I., who are well known also as heavy producers of butterine.

The Oakdale Company are old hands at can-making, but their branching out as bidders for general outside trade is of recent origin, and the result of a considerable addition to their plant.

One unacquainted with the recent improvements in labor-saving machinery in the can-making industry would find many innovations in the Oakdale home. By modern machinery the tin is cut and cans formed in the proverbial whisk of a lamb's tail. There is no modern feature of can-making without a place here; and this stands for economy and truthfulness of production, both in theory and in fact.

The company is turning out most excellent work. They realize how important a commercial condition it is in these days of strenuous competition that a product be encased in

a well-looking package, and they believe themselves specially qualified to bid for this class of trade. Certainly the sample cans noticed by the representative of this paper in his stroll through the plant would recommend the company to a manufacturer desiring to individualize the appearance of his goods. They have produced some fine effects in lithographed tins.

This company is making a special effort to secure the business of firms in the food trades. They make all sorts of tins, small and large, the severely plain, or highly decorated; square and orthodox in shape, or quite otherwise. They have run largely on baking-powder, lard, coffee, tea, spice, and maple syrup tins, and are open for more business in these as well as in other lines.

The Oakdale Company belong to no trust. They are independent can-makers. With the facilities for a large output and quick deliveries they are sure to augment their patronage. They solicit correspondence from interested parties, and will cheerfully submit estimates and designs. Interested parties will find it to their profit to get in touch with this company. They will, at the least, meet with intelligent and appreciative consideration of their wants. While the Oakdale factory and main offices are at Providence, they have as well, Boston offices at 4 Commercial street, and a New York headquarters at 16 and 18 Exchange place.

LOUISVILLE YARDS OPEN

The Central Stock Yards at South Louisville were opened recently under favorable conditions, the first sales being very satisfactory. Buyers were in attendance from New York, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Boston and all Eastern cities. They expressed themselves as pleased with the arrangement at the yards.

Rush C. Watkins, traffic manager for the company, in speaking of the opening, said: "We are well pleased with our first day, as was every buyer and shipper. Business moved off without the slightest friction. The cars of stock delivered to us were unloaded and returned to the railroad companies within an hour. We have a capacity to handle 15,000 sheep, 15,000 hogs and 5,000 cattle. Our buildings actually cover fourteen acres. Everything is under roof and the flooring is brick throughout."

Mr. Watkins stated that a packing establishment in connection with the yards would be built later.

P & B

Insulating Papers

Air-Tight, Water-Proof, Acid-and-Brine Proof. Very Durable. Endorsed by Experts. Tasteless, Odorless. Only the Best Materials in their make-up. Have stood the test of seventeen years' use.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY

100 William Street, NEW YORK
CHICAGO OFFICE: 139 Fifth Avenue

SPECIAL OFFER

To enable subscribers and readers of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER to acquire a useful library of technical books at reduced prices, we offer the following combination rates:

OFFER I

- One "MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES."
Price, \$2.
One "PORK PACKERS' HANDBOOK and DIRECTORY."
Price, \$10.
The Two for Seven Dollars

OFFER II

- One "MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES."
Price, \$2.
One "MANUFACTURE OF GLUE AND GELATINE."
Price, \$10.
The Two for Eight Dollars

OFFER III

- One "MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES."
Price, \$2.
One "MANUFACTURE OF VARNISH and LINSEED OIL."
Price, \$5.
The Two for Four Dollars

OFFER IV

- One "MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES."
Price, \$2.
One "MANUFACTURE OF COTTONSEED OIL."
Price, \$3.
The Two for Four Dollars and Fifty Cents

OFFER V

- One "MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES."
Price, \$2.
One "PORK PACKERS' HANDBOOK and DIRECTORY."
Price, \$10.
One "SCIENTIFIC ENCYCLOPEDIA."
Price, \$5.
The Three for Eleven Dollars

OFFER VI

- One "MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES."
Price, \$2.
One "PORK PACKERS' HANDBOOK and DIRECTORY."
Price, \$10.
One "SECRETS OF CANNING."
Price, \$5.
The Three for Eleven Dollars

OFFER VII

- One "MANUFACTURE OF GLUE AND GELATINE."
Price, \$10.
One "PORK PACKERS' HANDBOOK and DIRECTORY."
Price, \$10.
The Two for Twelve Dollars

OFFER VIII

- One "MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES."
Price, \$2.
One "MANUFACTURE OF VARNISH and LINSEED OIL."
Price, \$5.
One "SCIENTIFIC ENCYCLOPEDIA."
Price, \$5.
The Three for Eight Dollars

OFFER IX

- One "MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES."
Price, \$2.
One "MANUFACTURE OF GLUE AND GELATINE."
Price, \$10.
One "PORK PACKERS' HANDBOOK and DIRECTORY."
Price, \$10.
One "MANUFACTURE OF VARNISH and LINSEED OIL."
Price, \$5.
One "MANUFACTURE OF COTTONSEED OIL."
Price, \$3.
One "SCIENTIFIC ENCYCLOPEDIA."
Price, \$5.
One "SECRETS OF CANNING."
Price, \$5.
The Seven for Twenty-five Dollars (instead of \$40)

Similar reduction will be made on any other combination preferred by the purchaser. Apply to



Book Department

THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER

150 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK CITY

The National Provisioner

NEW YORK and
CHICAGO

Published by
THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

DR. J. H. SENNER.....President
HUBERT CILLIS.....Vice-President
JULIUS A. MAY.....Treasurer
JOHN F. HOBBS.....Secretary

Editorial Department

DR. J. H. SENNER....}Editors
COL. JOHN F. HOBBS }
GEORGE L. MCCARTHY...Associate Editor
JAS. C. DUFF, S.B.....Technical Editor
and Chief Chemist

GENERAL OFFICES

150 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.
Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
W. D. CALLENDER, Advertising Manager.
LEON ALEXANDRE, Trav. Representative

WESTERN OFFICE

Chicago, Ill.: ROOM 424, Rialto Bldg.,
135-153 Van Buren St. FRANK E. RUBOVITS, Western Manager.

St. Louis, Mo.: Commercial Bldg., corner
Sixth and Olive Sts. W. C. HOWLAND,
Representative.

Representative for Europe, HENDRICK
HARTOG, Hamburg, Germany. Gr. Reich-
enstrasse, 23 (Wilhelmshof).

Terms of Subscription Invariably in Advance, Postage Prepaid:

United States and Canada, excepting Newfoundland	\$3.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21s) (21m.) (26fr.) ..	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each.....	.10

**In requesting your address changed,
give OLD as well as NEW
address**

Subscribers should notify us before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as all subscriptions are entered by us for that period. Notice to discontinue should be given before the expiration of the present subscription, as otherwise we must continue the paper for another year. THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is never discontinued when the subscription expires. Failure to notify us of the subscriber's intentions is equivalent to their ordering the paper continued for another year. The majority of our subscribers would rather not have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. We, therefore, take it for granted, unless notified at the end of the year to discontinue, and the amount of back subscription is paid to date, that the subscriber wishes to receive the paper without interruption for another year.

We do not consider that papers returned to our office is notice to discontinue.

No Contract made by any Representative of this Paper is Binding until it is accepted by the Publishers.

Valuable Advance Information Exclusively to Advertisers.

Advertising Rates on Application.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited, and the co-operation of all packers, mill owners and superintendents, managers, employees and other thinkers is earnestly desired. Clear, concise articles are especially welcome. News items, local newspaper clippings or any information likely to interest the trade will be thankfully received.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office, or to any agent bearing the written authorization of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER to collect. No other payments can be recognized. Make checks, drafts, P. O. orders, etc., payable to the order of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Easy Prices for the Products Through an Active Marketing of Hogs—No Marked Declines—Some Improvement in Cash Trading—Specu- lation of a Narrow Order

Hogs have been rushed out of farmers' hands this week. The supplies at the marketable centres have almost daily exceeded estimates. It is true that they are made up more than usual of light average weights, yet there are more heavy hogs coming forward than had been apprehended by a portion of the traders. The average weights, however, have fallen off each week latterly, and they are now materially under those of last year at this time. We had pointed out for several weeks that there were more hogs back in farmers' hands than had been counted upon and that the supplies of them at marketable centers would likely be of increased volume by this time. But such receipts as have been had this week at the packing points have been in part forced by conditions outside of the ordinary movement forward of them. The larger proportion of light weight hogs in the supply has shown a greater indisposition to feed corn at its current prices, and perhaps a scarcity of the grain in some sections, with the farmers anxious to market their supplies. Prices of hogs have had a considerable decline in the late bearish tendency, while corn has been latterly steadily advancing. The farmer, as well, is beginning to have more confidence over the future prices of the grain than for live stock. It is true that in two of the largest hog raising states there is as yet no scarcity of corn; indeed, that there may be held there, supplies of the grain ample for all possible wants for feeding purposes, as aside from the ordinary calls upon them for supplies for other consumption. But it is clear that where full supplies of the corn are held that there is a disposition to feed them more carefully, and that there are expectations of even higher prices for the grain. If the hog supplies of the country are as large as in the previous year, and some estimates make them rather more than then, it would seem not the assured high prices for the grain and its moderate supplies, as if they were generally to be marketed earlier this year than ordinarily. It may not be that much better conditions are possible for the hog products while the supplies of hogs are being hurried out of farmers' hands, but ultimately their entire position should be much more in favor of sellers. The stocks of the hog products grow slowly, notwithstanding the large productions, yet so far as concerns cash demands they do not appear to be active. The fact of the matter is that while buyers are not calling for large quantities, yet their wants are general. All home distributors, as apart from considering packers as distributors, have allowed their stocks to run loose, in the recent depression of prices, yet they are compelled to buy some stuff steadily, because home consumption has not abated from its late large volume. Moreover, large consignments are steadily made out of packers' hands, particularly to the South; the home consumers take the products promptly; there are no excessive supplies held anywhere. In Europe, more particularly on the continent, the consumers are buying less freely, but the distributors there have very moderate stocks, particularly of lard, and they are compelled to buy steadily in this country, although not largely. For two or three days this week there was a little spurt to trading in lard, on wants of the continental markets; the continued insecure mar-

ket for the product at length gave quieter conditions.

While we do not look, as implied, for permanently firmer conditions for the hog products in the near future, there is little probability that further material declines in their prices will take place. The packers are most too anxious to take in the hogs and because of their small holding of the products expect a marked bearish movement for the products. Moreover, it is realized that the stronger action of the grain market must ultimately swing the hog products to a better basis.

Speculation is naturally of a conservative order. The outsiders feel that there is not likely to be an assured position this side of the new year; indeed, that the spring months may be reached before the hog products feel the full effect of shortened hog receipts and the course of the corn market. At the same time they consider it risky to take the bear side on the nearer deliveries, as while small further dulness in prices may occur, yet that it would be easy to bring about a reaction for them on the general statistical positions, and the well recognized liberal wants for the season by home consumers. There has been further shifting of January to May, which latter month is looked forward to with a good deal of confidence. The "long" interest on January has been more freely liquidated, and where there had been shorts the contracts have been better protected.

Unsettled lard prices this week has kept the business in the compounds of a conservative order, although the prices for the product have not been further changed; oleo stearine has sold in New York as low as 10. About a month ago it stood at 11 3-4; cotton oil is just a shade cheaper; tallow is about the only product showing firmness.

In New York, the English shippers are doing little in lard; continental shippers have taken the refined lard a little more freely. The provinces have bought mess pork very moderately; city fammy pork is easy in price. The city cutters have had slow sales for bellies, for which prices are easier; loose hams and shoulders are favoring buyers.

Sales in New York for week, to present writing: 300 bbls. mess pork, \$15@16, 250 bbls. short clear do. \$17.50@19, 450 bbls. city family do. \$17@17.25; 500 tcs. Western steam lard, on. p. t. (quoted \$8.90), 650 tcs. city lard, \$8.40@8.50 (compound lard 7 1-2@7 3-4), 2,000 loose city pickled shoulders at 7 1-4; 4,800 do. pickled hams, 10@10 1-2; 25,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average at 9 1-8@9 1-4; 30,000 lbs. do., 14 lbs. ave. at 8 3-4; 5,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. ave. 9 1-2; 1,500 green hams, 9; 2,000 green bellies, 9.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 2,655 bbls. pork; 8,222,867 lbs. lard; 15,552,800 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 5,517 bbls. pork; 10,245,645 lbs. lard; 13,447,454 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Rather favors buyers; demands moderate; city extra India mess, tcs., \$17.50; barrel mess, \$10.00; packet, \$11.00@11.50; family, \$12@12.50.

TEXAS CATTLE LET IN

Cattle Inspector Frank Dale, at Guthrie, O. T., has reported to the secretary of the live stock sanitary commission that a cattle firm in Texas have 8,000 head of cattle, which they wish to cross the line with, in order to get at their feed yards, which are in the new country. It was decided that as the cattle would soon be sent to market that they would let them into the feed yards after the proper inspection. Had the decision been different, the cost of shipping to Kansas City would have reached something like \$2,000.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—There was a sale made on Monday of this week of city in hds. at 5 5-8, for England, a lot of 100 hds., at the same time 400 tcs. city were sold at 5 7-8. These figures sustained the advance held at the close of the previous week. On Tuesday the melters were asking for city, hds. 5 3-4, and had 5 5-8 further bid, although refusals were taken at 5 3-4; it was thought there that a 5 3-4 price would come about in the event of the London sale the succeeding day showing any advance. On Wednesday the London sale was reported at 6d. advance, with not a large offering, or only of about 1,250 casks, of which 900 hds. were sold. The New York market then ruled firmly held at 5 3-4 for hds., but did not have better bidding than 5 5-8, and 6, asked for tierces. It is a market that is likely to be controlled in the near future by the disposition over trading by foreign sources, and it may or may not be restrained by weakness in other products. It is conceded that stocks in Europe need replenishing, that they are remarkably small; at the same time it may be that these foreign markets may await a better outlook for other commodities before buying tallow freely in this country. If shippers disregard the current weakness in lard, cotton oil and some other fats and take tallow here because of its statistical position, there would be no question of a stronger market for the product, since export takings that would be possible on the short supplies in Europe could easily clean up our markets. The fact that the English market hardened this week is a gratifying factor; the course of affairs there is watched with a good deal of interest. Moreover, the one sale of 100 hds. city this week for England implies that our markets are very close to the basis of business with Europe. It is, therefore, conceded, that if foreign demand comes along that tallow is likely to stand apart from the weakness in other commodities, and to reflect its highly favorable statistical conditions; therefore, that it may be at least firmly maintained. But there is, unquestionably, a feeling that if the depression in some other products is to continue, and which is altogether probable, that the sentiment over buying tallow by the foreigners may be chucked. Usually the course of prices for allied products has a good deal of weight in buying movements over tallow. It is likely that the lard market will be held down for some time, if it does not go materially lower, as the receipts of hogs are liberal, unusually so this week, and with the small stock of it the packers are left free to take in hogs upon a lower basis. With this course of the lard market, the business in the compounds is narrowed, and the wants of the compound makers of the beef fat are much smaller than ordinarily; therefore, the shippers may reason that as they are likely to have the tallow more than latterly subject

to their demands that it will pay them to be conservative over buying. Besides cottonseed oil is weakening in price; it is now relatively cheaper than tallow, and it looks as if exporters would not touch it, except at decidedly lower prices. The sentiment of the foreign markets, as well, over buying cotton oil is shown in the decline in England this week, which country always sell the cotton oil as produced, no matter the market price. These features are brought out so that both sides of the tallow situation may be received, since just now it is impossible to determine the near future of the prices for it. It is quite certain, however, that tallow cannot feel the full effect of its moderate supplies here and in Europe, so long as associated fats decline in price.

City edible is scarce in New York, and quoted at 6 3-4, without much demand.

Country made is doing better this week; the soup trade takes up the moderate receipts promptly; sales of 280,000 lbs. at 5 1-2 to 6; as to quality.

The Chicago market was 1-8 to 1-4 higher early in the week, since which time it has not changed; it is strong, where about 1,500 tcs. sold part at 6 1-4 for prime packers, and 5 3-8 for No. 1, renderers.

OLEO STEARINE.—There is a good deal of irregularity to the market. The pressers, as a rule, are not willing to come down to the reduced bidding basis. Early in the week there were car lots on offer at 10 1-2, and generally pressers would probably have taken 90 1-2, if they could have had it bid, although in instances very indifferent. But buyers are talking 10, although unquestionably they would sweep the market if there were general sellers at the lower price. On Wednesday there was one sale of 100,000 lbs. at 10. The compound makers do not care to buy with the look of the pure lard market and its effect upon the compound business, yet it is clear that just now they would feel safe if a 10 buying basis all around was conceded. However, the stearine will not recover tone until the lard market shifts from its late tendency, and there is little probability of this until the receipts of hogs fall off; therefore, that for the near future the market is likely to remain in favor of buyers. Chicago now offers to sell, as well, at 10 1-2, and buyers there are indifferent over 10.

LARD STEARINE.—Very little offered upon the New York market, as there is a better business in refined lard and the refiners are rising most of their productions. About 10 quoted.

GREASE.—Shippers are doing little and the home soap demands are without much life. On the whole, however, the tone is a little steadier, as affected more by the firmer tallow situation.

"A" white quoted at 6@6 1-8, "B" white at

5 3-4, yellow at 4 1-2@4 7-8, bone and house 4 7-8@5 1-8.

GREASE STEARINE.—Occasional small lots taken by shippers; but there is rather a lifeless look to affairs. Pressers have slow sales for the oil and are making moderately only the stearine. White quoted at 5 3-4c. @ 5 7-8c., and yellow at 5 3-8.

CORN OIL.—Absence of vigorous buying. Exporters pick up a few moderate quantities. There are increased offerings of supplies and an unsettled look to prices. Quoted at 5@5.25 for large and small lots.

LARD OIL.—There continues a sagging market. The outlet for supplies is narrowed to small lots, such quantities as can be consumed in the near future. Large buyers will not come in until the lard market has a more assured position. About 70 is quoted for the oil, and this price will be considered a little extreme with a continuation of the late tendency of associated products.

BORACIC ACID AIDS DIGESTION

As will be seen elsewhere in this issue the successful appeal of Messrs. Pearks, Cusstone & Tee, against a decision of the local magistrates of Folkestone, England, fining the appellants £50 for alleged contravention of the Food and Drift Act, was heard before Mr. James Lewis Coward at the Folkestone Sessions, and the magistrates' previous decision was quashed, as it was held by eminent Government authorities and professors, that it had been proved by experiments that boracic acid in small quantities improved digestion rather than retarded it. Among those who favored Messrs. Pearks' contention were Dr. Gunncliffe, member of the Government Departmental Committee; Dr. Luff, from the Home Office; Dr. Thresh, Medical Officer of Health for the County of Essex; Mr. Bannister, late Deputy Chief Governor, Laboratory, Somerset House; Dr. Bell, of Edinburgh, and also the following three chief importers of butter into England. Mr. J. Lovell, of Messrs. Lovell & Christmas, Limited; Mr. Lowe, of Messrs. Weddell & Co., and Mr. Aulls, of Messrs. Mills & Sparrow. This is an important judgment, effecting the interests of makers and exporters on this side.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

EGG PRICES ADVANCE

The scarcity of eggs has caused a considerable advance in prices. The best grades of fresh-laid eggs are fully two cents higher than they were two days ago. Finest eggs laid by New Jersey and Long Island hens are selling as high as 26 cents a dozen wholesale.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 WEST STREET,

NEW YORK

TALLOW SOAP MATERIALS GREASE

.... CHEMICALS

CAUSTIC SODA
BORAX

COCOA NUT OIL PURE ALKALI
PALM OIL SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FOODS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Dull Conditions at Seaboard Markets on Apathetic Export Interest—Fairly Good Business at the Mills with the West—Prices Barely Changed

There is just a slight further shaking up of prices; buyers have only a small further advantage, that is so far as concerns developments over offerings at seaboard markets. It is true that many traders think that the market is about on bottom for the present, and claim that there is occasional demand here for large lots at the prices made for the small quantities steadily sold, and which is not satisfied, yet on the whole, it is not regarded that there is an assured position of steadiness for the oil in the long run, although possibly it may not go more than a trifle lower in the near future.

It is probable that the mills have not a large surplus anywhere as yet, and that the steady buying of the western compound makers and soap manufacturers is proving sufficient to prevent especial pressure from the producing points. So far as concerns the productions in Texas they are undoubtedly well sold up; some of the large mills there are under contract even up to January. In the Southeast, however, there are likely to be enlarging supplies from this alone, and it is the fear of insufficient demands to take them that prompts the feeling that however fairly steady the market may be for awhile, that export demand will be necessary at length to prevent it further declining.

The position of the foreign markets over trading is still a spiritless one. Except as an occasional order is sent along from points bare of supplies, the ability on the part of the large continental buyers to hold off until settled conditions is clear. With every small let-up of asking rates here, reduced bids come from the other side, and it would probably be necessary to put our markets down at least two cents per gallon to bring out confidence on the part of the foreigners, in order to move out supplies here freely. That

a decline of that order is not forced now is because of the rather close taking of the early productions by home sources. As the season advances, no possible home consumption would be sufficient to prevent burdensome accumulations of the oil; therefore, liberal export trading must be had. The foreign markets are all short in their supplies of cotton oil; they have been having less than their ordinary accumulations of it since last spring, yet meanwhile somehow they have got along with very conservative buying. It is quite probable that they will tide along the limited further while to the period for larger accumulations in this country, in hopes that the prices may be then more in their favor.

A good evidence of this is found in the sentiment of the foreign markets over buying in this week's reports from Hull, England, which show that a decline has taken place there of one shilling. The productions of cotton oil in England are not held as in this country for possible prices; they are put for sale at once; the rates realized show the basis at which exporters will do business. It must be recollected as well that England offers what is called off-grade oil, but well suited to the wants of its customers, and as there is very little of the off grades to be had in this country just now, that it could be somewhat independent over their value if there was marked interest among foreign buyers; therefore, that the decline there shows the ability of the foreign consuming markets to hold off until the prices are put right for them.

Possibly the foreign markets are not as much restricted in trading by considering the current values, other than in the way that they are unsettled, and that they may be lower; therefore that they do not care to anticipate requirements. The cotton oil is now distinctly cheaper than tallow, more so than usual, and would be attractive as well by comparison with some other soap materials, but the insecure market for the oil restricts buying interest all around. Moreover the tallow markets over the country have come up in price this week, while cotton oil has been rather easy. There are very short supplies of tallow in England and upon the continent, and it would seem as though the product was likely to be sustained in price, although it may be prevented from advancing further by the drugging markets for associated products.

The fact that the lard market has not come

around from its late depression has not restrained the compound makers from buying the cotton oil at the mills at its declining prices. The compound makers feel that for some time the hog fat must do better, and that there must be a much larger consumption of their own manufactured goods; therefore, that as they have not been holding more than moderate stocks of the oil that it is good policy to resupply at the modified prices for it. And the soapmakers, as well as the West are steady buyers of the oil from the mills. But the extent of this business is much less than in ordinary years at this time, simply because neither buying source feels disposed to go largely ahead in its contracts.

The near future of the business in compounds, for an active consumption of the cotton oil, is not likely to be of a brisk order because there is no prospect of settled strength to the pure lard market. The receipts of hogs at the western packing centers have been quite large through the week, beyond expectations, and although there has been a better export demand for lard, as forced by small stocks of it in Europe, yet the drift of prices has been easier and the effort is still to get the packing laid down upon a lower basis. It does not seem probable that so long as hog supplies are of considerable volume that packers will be arranged to permanently stronger prices for the products. Nevertheless, no very marked dullness in prices are anticipated for the hog fat, but only a continuation of the unsettled, easy tendency, and which has prevented the taking on of confidence for extensive transactions over it and associated commodities, and is likely for the period this side of the new year to be a restraining factor.

There was a meeting of the prominent producing companies at the South last week, and it is understood that they harmonized on a \$12 per ton basis for seed in the Southeast. There is unquestionably an abundance of seed in the Southeast; the cotton crop there will more than make up any deficiency in the Texas yield. We see no reason to change our cotton crop estimate, made a couple of weeks since, or of "10 1-2 to 10 3-4 million bales, and perhaps nearer 10 3-4 bales," except that there is greater assurance that the outside figures will be reached; there are an increasing number of traders in cotton with ideas of a crop exceeding our outside estimate; some of them have a belief in a 11,200,000-bale yield. But as concerns deductions from a cotton crop in relation to the marketing of seed they are sufficiently reliable from either estimate, and to the effect that mills in the Southeast are likely to get all of the seed they need at prices by comparison in their

KENTUCKY REFINING CO. LOUISVILLE, KY., U.S.A.

Manufacturers
and Refiners of
all Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Summer Yellow and WHITE "Miners'" Oil, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS.
Crude C. S. Oil "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL.

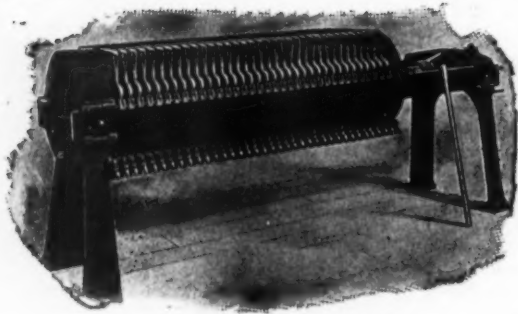
"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.,

2017 to 2033 Shelby Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.



THE "JOHNSON" FILTER PRESS.

THE "JOHNSON" FILTER PRESS

For Perfect Filtration of Liquids,

For Use in Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, Abattoir, Soap Works, and Every Use where Rapid and Perfect Results are Essential.

JOHN JOHNSON & CO.,
WORKS, GARWOOD, N. J.

95 and 97 Liberty St.,

New York City.

ELBERT & GARDNER

11 BROADWAY : : : NEW YORK

Exporters

COTTON OIL,
CORN OIL,
TALLOW,
GREASES, Etc.

favor, as against any possible market rates for the oil. The mills in the Southeast are pretty well protected in their near wants of seed, and there is an active production of oil going on there. But there has been a good deal of oil sold ahead in these Southeast sections at the drooping prices, and there is not likely to be felt marked accumulations until next month. It would appear that export demand of more consequence would have to develop in December, if prices are to be sustained. In Texas comparatively high prices, as against those in the Southeast are still paid for seed; indeed in some sections rather arbitrary prices rule; this bears out the expectation of a short cotton yield in that State. But Texas has had more of the Western demand for the oil than any other section, of which, as before remarked, it has sold largely ahead; therefore, the necessities of the mills there have been greater over seed supplies, while, as well, there has naturally been more general competition for the seed in that

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS

complete, various sizes, from the small mill to run in connection with a ginnery of 5-ton capacity to the largest mills, including the latest modern improvements in machinery, and producing the very best results. Also

Hydraulic Presses and Pressure Pumps

THE CARDWELL MACHINE CO.
RICHMOND, VA.

Cotton Seed Oil Machinery

THE LATEST AND
MOST IMPROVED

Manufactured by the

Columbus Machinery Co., Columbus, Miss.

WRITE FOR PRICES

State, in the greater number of mills working for it, while in the Southeast the buying of seed is concentrated.

Texas has sold crude in tanks as low as 26; and at 25 for off-grade, but just now 26 is bid there for prime, with no disposition to sell further at that, and to 27c. asked. The Valley has also sold at 26 1-2@27. In the Southeast sections occasional tanks of crude have sold as low as 26c., but 26c. would be paid for larger lots, with an indisposition to sell them under 27c.

New Orleans has offered prime yellow, in barrels at, it is said, equal to 35c., in New York. This point, as well as New York, is increasingly feeling the dull export outlook.

New York shows a little bit of feverishness. There is not much oil to sell here at present; at the same time not much demand for it; prime yellow, November delivery, is held at 35; possibly 34 1-2 would buy lots of 100

barrels; December delivery was sold at 34; afterwards further offered at 34, but just now 34 bid. Sales of 300 bbls. prime yellow at 35; 500 bbls. do. November delivery, in lots, at 34 1-2@34 3-4; 400 bbls. good off yellow at 33 1-4@33 1-2; 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, December delivery, at 34. Winter yellow quoted 39@40, and white at 37. At the mills, sales of 35 tanks crude, in the Valley, at 26 1-2@27, 28 tanks crude, in the Southeast, at 26@27, 20 tanks do. in Texas, at 26@27.

LATER.—There is some export demand, more for moderate quantities, with 34 1-2 bid for prime yellow, near deliveries and 35 asked. About 700 bbls. sold for export, possibly at 34 1-2. December delivery of prime yellow has 34 bid. The general tone of the market is steadier. At the mills, prices are about 1-2c. higher, with 26 1-2 bid in the Southeast for crude in tanks and 27 asked, and 27 bid in the Valley for large lots.

The American Cotton Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

OIL, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS

The American Cotton Oil Company

Cable Address: AMCOTOIL, New York

27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK



HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The distinguishing characteristic of the week's market was a limited movement of light native cows at 1-4c. decline. The proximity of the close of the branded season and the early prospect of more inferior arrivals has had rather a restraining influence, despite which fact prices are being held with considerable firmness, as holders have naturally derived considerable courage from the fact that accumulations are by no means burdensome.

NO. 1, NATIVE STEERS.—Free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, continue to offer at 14c, principally because they are scarce rather than on account of any briskness of demand.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS.—Have sold in moderate volume at 12 1-2c. and are well sustained, largely because of the small supply.

COLORADO STEERS.—Are held at 12 1-4c. and have moved in a very moderate way at this price. Buyers are rather averse to taking late take-off.

TEXAS STEERS.—Offer as high as 13 3-4c. in the heavy weights, although it is probable that some of the packers would be susceptible to a fractionally lower offer.

NATIVE COWS.—55 lbs. and up, are nominally worth 12c., though there is no record of any transaction. As there is practically no call, the price is not firmly sustained.

BRANDED COWS.—About 15,000 moved at 10 1-4c. with a considerable quantity still offering at the same price.

NATIVE BULLS.—Offer at 11 to 11 1-4c. and are well sold up at the price.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Outside competition is evidently too much for the local market, as buff prices have receded to 9 1-2c. It is probable that this price will be maintained, despite the fact that a number of the more prominent operators have withdrawn from the market.

NO. 1 BUFF.—Free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs. are available at 9 1-2c., while second selection commands 8 1-2c. There has been a moderate operation on this basis and while dealers are fairly well sold up, they are pursuing a conservative policy in the matter of adding to their present stock. Tanners have bought light cows at a fractional decline.

EXTREMES.—25 to 40 lbs. are not in any particular request, as tanners are not partial to this selection just at present. The views of holders are 9 3-4c., while those of buyers are 1-4c. less with stocks in very moderate volume.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.—Are in moderate request and range in heavy average from 9 to 9 1-2c.

HEAVY COWS.—Free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, have to some extent lost cast. A number one selection can be bought at 10 3-8, while No. 2 are available at a cent less, though neither are in any special request.

NATIVE BULLS.—Are a fairly strong factor at 9 1-4c. flat, though recessions in the same general class of stock have exerted a depressing influence on values of this selection.

NO. 1, CALFSKINS.—Are nominally worth from 12 to 12 1-4c.

KIPS.—No. 1, 15 to 25 lbs., are rather an indifferent factor, though sufficient are being purchased to prevent any accumulation. One large dealer is well sold ahead at 10 3-4c.

DEACONS.—Are well sold up and continue in good request at from 62 1-2 to 82 1-2c., according to weight, quality and selection.

SLUNKS.—30c.

HORSEHIDES.—Have moved from 3.25 to 3.35, according to weight, quality and selection.

SHEEPSKINS.—The packer market has been brisk and the country center has also been characterized by at least a consuming demand. We quote: Packer pelts, 85 to 95; country pelts, 65 to 75; packer lambs, 75 to 80.

BOSTON

Holders and buyers of hides are at variance as to the price of buffs; the views of the former being from 9 5-8 to 9 3-4, while those of the latter are not above 9 1-2c. This condition naturally militates against success. The tanners seem to have rather the best of the situation inasmuch as they are at least comparatively well supplied, and will hardly rise to the present views of holders. There is a consuming demand for New England at 9 1-4 to 9 1-2c., and dealers have no difficulty in disposing of their rather short receipts.

PHILADELPHIA

This market has been very quiet and tanners are manifesting a genuine Philadelphia conservatism. While present prices seem fairly sustained there is no doubt but what buyers expect to operate more favorably because of holding off.

CITY STEERS.—11 1-2 to 12c.; country steers, 11c.; city cows, 9 1-2c.; country cows, 9 1-2c.; Bulls, 9 1-2c.

CALFSKINS.—Are closely sold up, large individual transactions having been effected, and sheepskins have sold in material volume at strong prices.

NEW YORK

The light supply in salters' hands has prevented any trading of account, but packers have solidly maintained prices and No. 1 native steers have sold at 13 7-8c., an excellent price, considering the general conditions prevailing at other centers. Country hides have weakened in the last ten days, but the stocks on hand are decidedly light. No sales of branded hides are reported. We quote: No. 1, native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 13 3-4 to 13 7-8c.; butt branded steers, 12 1-4c.; side branded steers, 12c.; city cows, 10 1-2 to 10 3-4c.; native bulls, 10 3-4c.; horsehides, \$2 to \$2 3-4c.

SUMMARY

The Chicago packer market of the past week has not been distinguished by any particular noteworthy transaction, the principal movement having been in branded stock; the season for which is rapidly approaching its close. Tanners are not manifesting any eagerness to operate in hides of very recent salting, as the latter are of an inferior variety and do not convert into leather at the same profit as does the superior take-off, even at a

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.
Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer. | Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Food

higher price. The country market, which at our last report, showed signs of attaining considerable vigor, has failed to materialize and the new buff prices have fallen by the wayside. This can be largely ascribed to the fact that outside competition made it practically impossible to maintain the new schedule. Holders who were in a rather independent frame of mind not long ago are now susceptible to offers if "properly approached." While a certain element in the market prognosticate declines such predictions seem to come from a source which would naturally suggest that "the wish was father to the thought" and consequently is not worthy of any serious consideration. The strongest factor, pointing in such direction, is the withdrawal from the market of Eastern operators who have really been a source of considerable support. The old time difference between buyer and seller prevails and naturally militates against operation. Some of the holders are maintaining their views as to price, despite the fact that there hardly seems to be any excuse for such action on their part, as tanners are pretty well supplied and are so situated that they will hardly be compelled to enter the market at a very early date, and candor compels us to say that it rather looks as though their expectation of purchasing on more favorable terms would be verified by the time they got around to operating. Philadelphia has been characterized by the usual "Quaker City" lethargy, owing to the fact that the principal tanners were averse to operating on the present basis in view of quality and prospects. The New York market has preserved a stronger front than any of its contemporaries, though recent trading has been restricted because of the light holdings in the hands of packers. Taken altogether, the situation or at least the prospects are now in favor of the buyer.

HIDELETS

George P. Bankchor, well known in hide and leather circles in Boston, died very suddenly at his home on Tuesday morning in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

H. P. Darlington, well known in Chicago hide and leather circles, has the sympathy of the trade in the loss of his wife, who died at her home at 2115 Calumet avenue, on Friday, the 8th inst.

The Wilder-Manning Tanning Company, of Waukegan, Ill., was recently damaged by fire.

WANTED

An experienced salesman to sell
Lard Compound to Bakery and
Provision trade in New England
for leading manufacturer. Must
have practical experience. Good
opening for right party. All cor-
respondence will be treated in
strict confidence. Address
Cotto, 33 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

THE BUTCHERS ARE SATISFIED

The well known butcher, Henry Petry writes the following convincing letter:

I have seen several articles in the German papers stating that many butchers, especially those of the East Side, were dissatisfied with the Sunday Closing Law.

I have since consulted several butchers of this section of the city (Ridgewood) and found all more than satisfied with its enactment; for we are selling just as much meat by keeping closed on Sunday, and besides we have one day of rest a week, which we did not enjoy before. Now, I would like to know from these brother butchers, what more do they wish?

PAPER SAUSAGE CASINGS

Something is always rooting something else out. The pig skin is to take a fall out of the kid skin for gloves and bottle stopper covers. Now some fellow has invented a paper sausage casing which is to take the place of animal intestines for stuffing sausages and bolognas. The intruder is made in Germany, and a shipment of these new "envelopes" has been received in New York by a large firm which handles them. It is claimed for the new paper casings that they are cheaper and cleaner than intestines, and not liable to fermentation. Whether they will stand the reaction of moisture and other conditions of a sausage holder is not known.

WILL TEST THE SUNDAY CLOSING LAW

When delicatessen dealers John Kuchs, of 576 Fifth avenue, and Herman Frosch, of 1166 Third avenue, Brooklyn, were arraigned for trial for selling meats contrary to the O'Connell Sunday Closing Law, Lawyer Walter G. Rooney, who appeared for them, rose and said:

"I am retained by the Retail Delicatessen Dealers' Association to test the law. This association incorporated on September 10 last, is composed of 400 delicatessen dealers in Brooklyn. The way we interpret the law it forbids the sales of uncooked meats on Sundays. Cooked ham, such as delicatessen men usually sell, we claim does not come under this head. We also claim that delicatessen dealers are caterers and not butchers. Almost every Sunday for a number of weeks two or three dealers have been arrested in South Brooklyn, while in other parts of the city delicatessen dealers have not been interfered with. Now we intend to learn just what the new law means."

The parties were arrested on October 27 on the complaint of members of the Benchmen's Association.

HE ONLY SAW BEEF

"The King of Portugal," says the London "Meat Trades Journal," "is very fat, and calmly disobeys the doctors who forbid his eating meat, of which he eats great quantities. When he visited England a few years ago he was stopping at Lord Salisbury's country seat, where also King Edward was a guest. One day at dinner King Carlos was asked what had impressed him most during his short stay in England.

"He replied thoughtfully, 'Well, I think English roast beef is very delightful.'"

"Oh," laughed King Edward, 'surely something else has impressed you as well'

"Ah," was the reply, 'of course, the English boiled beef also is delightful.'"

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Jeremiah Murphy, the pork packer at 2834 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo., went to Europe last week for a trip.

The market firm of I. H. Sherman & Co., at Red Bank, N. J., has been dissolved.

James Farrel, Sr., Cincinnati's pioneer butcher was stricken with apoplexy last week.

C. J. Searles, the Des Moines, Ia., manager for T. M. Sinclair Co., has been promoted to Peoria.

The Schon-Klingstein Meat and Grocery Company has been incorporated for \$10,000 to do business at Pueblo, Colo.

P. O. Dwyer, the wholesale meat man at Danbury, Conn., is branching out at Great Barrington, Mass.

Armour & Co. are making refrigerator enlargements at Ridge street, Rome, N. Y.

E. Mirgs Frazier, of Norwich, Conn., has left the retail market business to join Armour & Co.'s New York City Staff.

An Olathe, Kan., pork killer tells his trade that he is "manufacturing pure pork sausages and unadulterated lard." What sort of things do they sell out in Olathe anyhow?

There was a good sized meat roast at Hudson, N. Y., a few days ago. Just a butcher shop burned.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

A. Mayer has one of the neatest little markets in the city. It is at 36 St. Marks place. He does as much business in it as many large stores do in more pretentious quarters. Being an energetic, up-to-date young man, Mr. Mayer is not afraid of hard work.

Michael Legrano is one of the popular butchers among the Italians of the city. He has been in business over eighteen years, seven years at his present address, 20 Grand street. He handles only the best meats and is doing an immense business. He is very popular in the neighborhood.

I. Kahn, of 237 Columbus avenue, has one of the prettiest displays of fruit to be found in the city. His window is like a hot house, while the quality of meat he handles is as fine as any in New York.

J. Buscher, of 44 Eighth avenue, has the youngest cashier in New York, and probably the youngest in the country. The young man is only seven years old, being Mr. Buscher's youngest son, and he handles the cash like a veteran financier.

Meyers & Peter, of 1093 Second avenue, although doing a very large business at the above address, are conducting a branch store at Allenhurst, N. J., for the past seven months, where they have built up a large and prosperous business. Mr. Meyer conducts the branch store, and by handling the same quality of goods as he does in the New York store, he has made it the leading market of Allenhurst. He is a strong believer in hard

work and quality always, besides being a thorough business man.

Charles B. Trescott, of 104 E. Eighteenth street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$15,634 and no assets. Of the liabilities \$12,000 is for money loaned to him from January 1, 1881 to November 1, 1901, by the Trescott Packing Company, of 516 E. Twentieth street.

While crazed with "fire juice," Thomas Rooney, the butcher at 421 Grand street, Hoboken, got on a rampage with a meat knife and chased his assistant through the window. Thirty days.

Paul Tetzel, formerly of New York City, but now of England, gained new fame the other day by skinning and dressing a steer in 10 minutes 10 seconds. Tetzel and Ed. Smith will compete for \$500 stakes soon.

N. Tannenbaum, of 201 E. Seventy-fourth street, has had his market thoroughly renovated, papered and painted and new fixtures with marble back counters and benches put in. This gentleman is doing a very large business in a small store in a side street and much of his success is due to his charming wife who sits in the office and coaxes the dollars her way.

I Meyer, of 1520 Avenue A, is noted for the fine quality of meat he keeps. No fancy market in New York has better quality of goods, and Mr. Meyer is a strong supporter of Sunday closing. Says it is the best thing ever happened, and hopes it will continue.

A man calling himself "Max Weiss, butcher, 518 East 6th street," held up two Poles for their spare cash on 5th avenue and 42nd street, last Sunday. Then he pulled his gun on the "cop" that chased him. The officer promptly knocked him down and recovered \$61. Max W. got in quod without his quid.

John Faulhamer, the butcher at 707 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, is charged by one Clement Capes with "having him" for \$25 with a "come-on" and promising \$18 per week on a \$100 loan to him, a future and entire charge of the cashbox. The ins and outs will be heard by Magistrate Furlong on Nov. 22.

Kaufmann Bought Fitzgerald's Express

The National Provisioner begs to announce to the trade that Eddie Kaufmann, the popular favorite in the trade, has bought the entire express business conducted for many years by Dick Fitzgerald, at Manhattan Market. Mr. Kaufmann is known to be a gentleman of sterling character and up-to-date business methods. Butchers who have their trucking done by him are always thoroughly satisfied both with prompt delivery and the strictly honorable treatment. Mr. Kaufmann has made it a point in his long business career never to disappoint a customer or to break his word unless a horse dropped dead or a truck broke down. It is through this strict attention to business that he has built up his big business, which is constantly growing larger. Gansevoort, and Manhattan market trucking means lots of hard work, but Eddie K. is capable of attending to it, as he has all of the necessary equipment, and his rolling stock is in first-class order.

W. H. RUBSAM.

WANTED

A good second-hand or new POULTRY ICE BOX or CORNED BEEF BOX for cellar: must be reasonable; not very particular about dimensions.

WILLIAM RUBSAM, Butcher.
333 ALEXANDER AVE., Bet. 141st and 142d Sts., NEW YORK

A. LESTER HEYER, CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. No Connection With Any Other House

POLLING THE MARKETS ON SUNDAY CLOSING

In view of the fact that statements are being circulated and published by the daily papers to the effect that 75 per cent. of the market owners are against the present Sunday closing law, The National Provisioner on September 14 started a poll of the retail "boss" butchers themselves to see how they stand on the proposition. The "yes" opposite the name of a marketman means that he is in favor of the present law, which prohibits the sale of meats on Sunday. Those who are against the law have "no" after their name. Those butchers who were seen and would not express a view are set down as "non-committal."

The National Provisioner will keep up this poll by personal calls of its representatives and by the correspondence until the sentiment of the market owners is fairly known.

E. Erskowsky, 197 Orchard.	Yes	M. Fischer, 41 Ludlow.	No
S. Linsky, 172 Orchard.	No	M. Freeman, 45 Ludlow.	No
M. Levine, 166 Orchard.	No	A. M. Finkelstein, 56 Ludlow.	No
B. Schwartz, 159 Orchard.	No	Gilbert & Kornblum, 80 1-2 Ludlow.	No
M. Rosenblum, 157 Orchard.	No	I. Yurro, 98 Ludlow.	No
W. Gringrass, 136 Orchard.	No	I. Oppenheim, 108 Ludlow.	No
T. Joseph, 137 Orchard.	No	C. Grossky, 112 Ludlow.	No
S. Rothstein, 134 Orchard.	No	S. Marsback, 127 Ludlow.	No
H. Goldstein, 105 Orchard.	No	J. Wissis, 152 Ludlow.	No
H. Bolonsky, 98 Orchard.	No	H. Fugil, 161 Ludlow.	No
Birson Bros., 92 Orchard.	No	M. Silverman, 158 Ludlow.	No
M. Rankell, 60 Orchard.	No	A. Lazarowitz, 39 Essex.	No
S. Levine, 54 Orchard.	No	Isaac Gelles, 37 Essex.	No
S. Davis, 51 Orchard.	No	C. Drourr, 29 Essex.	No
L. Dansky, 30 Orchard.	No	S. Michalsky, 28 Essex.	No
A. Perker, 12 Ludlow.	No	A. Lutshansky, 27 1-2 Essex.	No
J. Cohon, 18 Ludlow.	No	D. Kesper, 19 Essex.	No
J. Goldperi, 20 Ludlow.	No	S. Schub, 34 Norfolk.	No
B. Rosenberg, 26 Ludlow.	No	P. Tachman, 217 Broome.	No
A. Swernopsky, 38 Ludlow.	No	S. Grubman, 231 Broome.	No

GOD FAVORS SUNDAY CLOSING

By Ch. Guthwasser, Butcher, of 966 Columbus Ave., New York City.

God created all things in six days and rested on the Seventh. Two Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-nine years later, when Moses and the Children of Israel were in the wilderness, God said to them: "The Lord shall give you in the evening flesh to eat, and, in the morning, bread to the full. Gather of it every man according to his eating." The sixth day they gathered twice as much bread. Moses said: "To-morrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the Lord * * * and they laid it up till the morning, and it did not stink, neither was there any worm therein."

Before Moses left the Mount God said to him:

"Tell the Children of Israel 'Ye shall keep the Sabbath, for it is holy unto you. Whosoever doeth any work in the Sabbath day he shall surely be put to death.'"

This was the first religion. Why did God give this commandment? Because he made man and he knows man's needs that he may be healthy and happy in body and mind.

One day Jesus said: "Man was not made for the Sabbath, but the Sabbath for man."

This is belief and experience. So I am thankful to The National Provisioner for its great effort in trying to keep butcher stores closed on Sunday.

If the people who say they have no money early enough on Saturday to buy meat are honest people they will always get trust until Monday.

If those who say they cannot afford to buy ice on Saturday would buy less beer and whiskey during the week, and candy trash for their children, they would always have a dime or a nickle for a piece of Sunday ice.

Those who have no ice box can buy corned beef, calif, ham, frankfurters, pork and beans or some other "poor man's" dish.

Michael Hoffman, Meat Dealer

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Michael Hoffman, wholesale meat dealer at First avenue and Forty-fifth street, by Tobin & Shannon, of Jersey City, creditors for \$1,105 for live stock sold to him between October 14 and 28. It was alleged that he is insolvent and transferred \$1,200 to his wife and \$2,175 to Moe Frank, a creditor. The liabilities are \$12,000, and assets \$2,000 in accounts. It was stated that the entire indebtedness was contracted in the last month, that he has disposed of the proceeds of the property so purchased to certain other creditors, and the only assets remaining are open accounts, which he has not collected. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Edward G. Benedict receiver of the assets.

Production of Factory and Store Stairways

The loss of life attending the fire in Hunt, Wilkinson & Co.'s store, at Philadelphia, calls renewed attention to the desirability of having factory and large store stairways located in brick additions outside of main buildings, and cut off at each floor by fire doors. This suggestion applies with equal force to elevator shafts.

Everything in One Place

The Manhattan Beef Co. has leased the "Bee Hive" at Fulton street, Jamaica and will use the premises as a wholesale meat, poultry, fish and vegetable market under the name of "Manhattan Market." The opening of the new place took place last Saturday with pomp and souvenirs.

Among the Associations

The Butchers', Grocers' and Marketmen's association, of Providence, R. I., had a most pleasant social evening last week. A business session of the organization preceded the entertainment. A dance wound up the programme.

The business meeting of the Meriden (Conn.) Retail Butchers' Association held in the Cahill block, Wednesday night of last week did not result in any thing material. Minor matters alone were finally acted on.

The members of the Salt Lake City, Utah, Butchers' Association get in country dressed hogs from Davis county by the five and ten wagon loads. They can keep pork better in the cold season.

The "guarantee cards" of the Columbus, O., Retail Butchers' Association are likely to get the marketmen in trouble. About 50 per cent. of these certificates have been issued. They have the uncomely face of "blackmail" and may involve more law work than the well-meaning marketmen anticipate, for each butcher absolutely stands for and guarantees the meats of the others.

The suit of Valentine Gerhart, a butcher, for \$10,000 damages against the wholesalers for alleged "blacklisting" of him disclosed the funny fact the Retail Meat Marketmen's Association of which the butcher is a member also has a "blacklist" and a hide bound one at that.

New Shops

Wm. Tilbrook opened his market on Main street, Rock Island, Ill.

Marketman Lake is in his new shop at Dewey, Ill.

Mr. Boggs has opened a meat market in Hobbs' Corner, Charlestown, W. Va.

P. S. Hadlock opens his new market this week at Warren, N. H.

James Little is the new "boss" butcher at Glen Gardner, N. J.

Weingart Bros. are now in their new market at 118 S. 4th street, Atchison, Kan.

W. D. Damon has opened the "Central Market" at Rumford Falls, Me.

P. Hickey has re-opened his market at Peekskill, N. Y.

Business Changes

James Pooley purchased the market of Harold Clark at South Norwalk, Conn.

J. N. Hunter and Lewis Clarke dissolved their market firm at Paisley, Pa.

Artmaux McElhaney purchased the market of H. A. McClimans, at Greenville, Pa.

F. M. Dalton is the new proprietor of the market run by R. P. Seckendorf & Co., at West Somerville, Mass.

Cable Address,
"Rabbits, Liverpool."

A. B. C. Code.
Reference, the Bank of Liverpool, Limited,
4th Edition.

ISAAC GRACE, Jr.

353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

LIVERPOOL

POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

Butcher:

Please ask each of your customers to sign this petition. Paste blank paper to this heading for their signatures. When full please mail the list to The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. We will put all of these petitions into one big petition and present it to the legislature when the opponents of the Butcher's Sunday Closing Law introduce their bill to repeal the act. Let us work now and roll up a large protest against killing this day of rest for the butcher and his clerks. Write to us for additional copies of this petition. They will be sent to you free.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S Petition AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING

**An Effort will be made to Repeal the Butchers'
Sunday Closing Law when the Legislature meets.**

WE ASK THE BUTCHER'S CUSTOMER:

- 1.—Are you in favor of your butcher and his employees having a day of rest with their families?
- 2.—Do you favor the Butcher closing his market all day Sunday so that he and his assistants may have this day of rest and recreation?

IF YOU FAVOR THE ABOVE PLEASE SIGN THIS PETITION.

Name

Address

BUSINESS RECORD

ARKANSAS.—Herrin & McIntosh, Lonoke; meat; dissolved.

CONNECTICUT.—J. R. Allyn, Norwich; meats, etc.; incorporated as the J. R. Allyn Corporation.—Eugene E. Winton, Willimantic; meat market; dead.

IDAHO.—James Moore, Soda Springs; meats; sold out.

IOWA.—Sturtz Bros. & Rocho, Boone; meat; dissolved; Rocho Bros. succeed.

MAINE.—Chase & Callahan, Auburn; provisions; Lewis F. Chase et al, mtge R. E. \$4,000.—Thos. M. Nicholson, Bucksport; salt fish, etc.; mortgage R. E. \$2,000.—Abraham L. Ramsdell, Harrington; provisions, etc.; mortgage R. E. \$250.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Benj. Hutchinson, Beverly; provisions, etc.; assigned: retail. A. W. Bourne & Co., Bourne; provisions; dissolved, business controlled by F. F. Bumpus.—J. H. Graham, Springfield; meat, etc.; sold out.—Allen S. Potter, Woburn; provisions, etc.; assigned.—Chas. Butters, Somerville; provisions, etc.; R. E. mortgage, \$3,100.—Albert O. Packard, Taunton; provisions; R. E. mortgage, \$1,000.—J. Dennis Feen, Whitinsville; meats; chattel mortgage, \$500.

MICHIGAN.—Henry A. Harding, Detroit; meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$528, renewed.

MISSOURI.—J. C. BURKHARDT, Kansas City; meats, etc.; R. E. deed of trust, \$1,600.—Samuel Wolf, Kansas City; meats, etc.; warranty deed, \$1,500.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—F. B. Holt & Co., Penacook; provisions, etc.; sold out to G. M. Unica.

NEW YORK STATE.—O. P. Davis, Liberty; butcher; sold out.—A. D. Wilson, Liberty; meat market; sold out.

VIRGINIA.—T. H. Glass, Lexington; meat; T. H. Glass & Co. succeed.

WISCONSIN.—Moe & Guthrie, South Superior; meat; succeeded by Ed. F. Moe.—Frank Ryder, Manitowoc; meats; R. E. mortgage, \$1,650.

WISCONSIN.—Swan & Worley, Juda; meat; R. B. Swan succeeds.—Otto Noerenberg, Milwaukee; meat; G. Ziegler succeeds.—Berg & Sell, Watertown; meat; dissolved; Berg continued.—W. H. Coughlin, Fond du Lac; meat; R. E. mtg., \$2,500.

After the Butchers

The Harrisburg, Pa., authorities are getting after "country butchers" who come in, sell their meat and get out without paying their special taxes. Others are being poked at a bit, too. The special tax is \$10 per year.

Hog Amputates a Butcher's Finger

Hogs that get the biting habit are as bad as dogs. Thursday of last week while a butcher was assisting at the slaughter of a hog near Whitehouse, N. J., the brute bit off the index finger of his right hand. It was done in an instant.

SHIPPING LAMBS TO COLORADO

The Colorado live stock inspection board held a meeting, when sheep inspectors for a number of counties were appointed to fill vacancies and new positions. Owing to the long dry spell in some of the states to the south this summer, thousands of lambs are being shipped into Colorado for winter feeding, and it is thought more will be imported than in 1900. The board is preparing for the rush by appointing inspectors and instructing them in their duties.

It is said that Joseph Binns, of Brooklyn, contemplates moving his business to Norwalk, Conn. E. S. Adams, of the Adams Provision Company, has bought the site.

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE**Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures**
*The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded***BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.****Mortgages.**

Albert, B., 115 Delancey st.; to J. Meltzer	250
Buchhaelen, M., 148 Suffolk st.; to S. Weinstock	100
Bajocchi, R., 81 Thompson st.; to M. Ursi	1,600
Bopp & Thoman, 73d st. & Lexington ave.; to Dumrauf & Uricke	550
Kaplan, M., Washington L. Co.	88
Klepper & Moskoff, 148 Monroe st.; to H. Brand	70
Meyer, E., 351 E. 10th st.; to H. Brand	90
Minkowitz, N., 126 Monroe st.; to A. Wachsberg	200
Rosenberg, Y., to S. Amsterdam	30
Schneider, J. & C., 167th st. & Morris ave.; to M. & S. Loeb (cows)	110
Schlusser, M., 173d st. & Boston Road; to F. Behrens (cows)	300
Sickel & Joseph, 2,212 8th ave.; to W. I. Sickel	1,200

Bills of Sale.

Beck, G., 2212 8th ave.; to Sickel & Joseph	700
Becker, J. H., 1982 Amsterdam ave.; to Ida M. Becker	1,400
Cohen, N., 2805 3d ave.; to Louis Cohen	2,000
Freimark, J., 1907 Lexington ave.; to B. Stern	60
Loeb, M., 2134 Madison ave.; to B. Neuman	250
Miano, P., 191 Bleecker st.; to Cautnetta & Galli	200
Schaack, F. N. & A., 273 W. 4th st.; to F. Beyerle	275

BROOKLYN.**Mortgages.**

Binder, A., Williams ave.; to M. Bierman (cows)	50
Mason, H., 355 Central ave.; to S. H. Bishop	25
Morrison, E. L., 364 Marcy ave.; to G. Worrald	300

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures*The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded***BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.****Mortgages.**

Dixon, E. J., 2544 8th ave.; to R. Hill	\$500
Fayen, R., 963 Amsterdam ave.; to C. F. Gennerich & Co.	300

Roseler, C. E., 67 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn; to P. W. Sahrbeck	1,000
Russo, M., 233 E. 107th st.; to A. Bonanno	650
Toohey, P. F., 1005 Tremont ave.; to W. P. Baker Co.	500
Winkler, L. & A., 45 2d st.; to Levin & Halbren	60
Adolf, I., 287 E. Houston st.; to L. Barth & Son	246
Abeloff, B., 283 Broome st.; to Levin & Halbren	75
Cevasco, L., 2210 3d ave., to P. Ortallio	400
Davis, L., 209-211 Grand st.; to B. Smusch	90
Feldman, M., 287 E. Houston st.; to I. Adolph	1,000
Haims, F., 26 New; to Wallach & Beldner	500
Hammer, I., 14 Wooster; to E. R. Biehler	228
Harris, Wm., 16 10th ave.; to E. R. Biehler	110
Lovejoy, M., 41 Bleecker st.; to G. Berkowitz	100
Mandel, D., 68 Orchard; to G. Rosenberg	900
Pascal & Pancker, 536 Houston st.; to A. Regental	200
Sandler, C., 133 Division st.; to S. Rubenstein	70
Sartore & Ferroni, 135 Liberty st.; to R. W. King	75
Tannenbaum, B., 63 Prince st.; to S. Ershowsky	100
Vamvoketis, C., 90 3d ave.; to F. Auringer	300

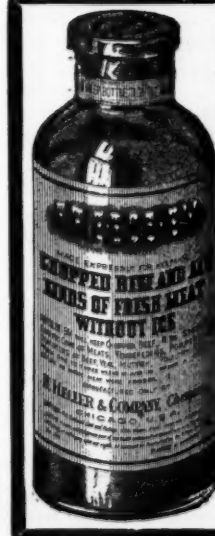
Bills of Sale.

Field, H. M., 7-9 Abington Sq.; to H. C. Butcher	1,200
Muvio, L., 153 Thompson; to S. De Luca	1
Palmer, J., 180 6th ave.; to G. Wilmot	2,700
Rosenberg, G., 68 Orchard st.; to D. Mandel	900
Roebor W., 327 8th ave.; to Louis Roebor	1,000
Spera, M., 2 Crosby st.; to M. De Gracchio	50
Tacleze, C., 106 Hudson st.; to D. Bagnaseo	300
Tornl, E., 50 Mulberry st.; to V. Garjuno	800
Wolz, P., 354 Bowery; to C. Lehrenkraus	1,500

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.**Mortgages.**

Mingst, C., 620 Broadway; to C. Timmerman	2,700
---	-------

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seized for week by this department: Beef, 16,140 pounds; veal, 4,200 pounds; mutton, 4,340 pounds; lamb, 515 pounds; pork, 8,920 pounds; poultry, 4,600 pounds; assorted meats, 345 pounds; total, 39,060 pounds.



\$1000.00 IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Live Stock

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Nov. 7.....	10,029	627	32,222	20,763
Friday, Nov. 8.....	2,512	274	32,522	13,100
Saturday, Nov. 9.....	725	25	20,118	2,000
Monday, Nov. 11.....	19,499	614	38,504	35,483
Tuesday, Nov. 12.....	7,554	1,098	45,564	30,660
Wednesday, Nov. 13.....	17,000	1,000	47,000	18,000

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Nov. 7.....	4,910	94	2,948	8,083
Friday, Nov. 8.....	3,685	183	4,124	4,512
Saturday, Nov. 9.....	1,282	102	1,983	536
Monday, Nov. 11.....	3,442	70	3,056	2,795
Tuesday, Nov. 12.....	1,812	9	2,460	5,333
Wednesday, Nov. 13.....	4,000	30	4,000	3,000

Range of Cattle Values

Prime beefs, 1,000 to 1,600 lbs.....	\$6.70@	7.25
Good to choice beefs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.....	6.00@	6.60
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	5.30@	5.90
Plain to common beef steers.....	4.40@	5.25
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.75@	4.30
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.35@	4.40
Plain to fair light stockers.....	2.20@	3.30
Hulls, poor to fancy.....	2.00@	4.50
Good fat cows and heifers.....	2.75@	4.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.10@	2.65
Common to good canning cows.....	1.00@	2.00
Veal calves, fair to fancy.....	4.50@	6.25
Stock calves, common to fancy.....	2.25@	3.50
Corn fed Western steers.....	4.60@	6.50
Fed Texas steers.....	3.90@	5.50
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	2.50@	3.80

Range of Hog Values

Choice to ex. strong-wt. shipping.....	5.65@	5.80
Rough to good heavy packing.....	5.25@	5.55
Selected butcher weights.....	5.65@	5.75
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5.45@	5.70
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	5.35@	5.60
Common to fancy light mixed.....	5.20@	5.50
Thin to choice 80 to 110 lb. pigs.....	4.00@	5.10
Culls, stags and throwouts.....	2.50@	5.15

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.....	3.80@	4.00
Good to choice native wethers.....	3.30@	3.70
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.15@	3.60
Good to prime Western muttons.....	3.40@	3.70
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	3.10@	3.60
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	2.00@	2.60
Culls, bucks and tail end lots.....	1.40@	1.85
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	3.00@	3.50
Spring lambs, poor to fair.....	2.25@	3.75
Spring lambs, good to fancy.....	3.75@	4.50

Packers' Purchases Last Week

HOGS.

Armour & Co.....	52,000
Anglo-American.....	16,400
Boyd & Lunham.....	7,000
Continental Packing Co.....	11,200
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	6,700
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	3,000
Nelson Morris & Co.....	13,500
Swift & Company.....	38,600
Omaha Packing Co.....	9,000
City butchers.....	6,900
Total.....	164,300

LIVE STOCK NOTES

There will be no market at the Chicago stockyards next Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28. Last year the Live Stock Exchange fixed this day as one of the three holidays to be observed.

The average cost price of hogs for the week was \$5.77, the lowest for any week in three months, against \$5.86 the previous week, \$6.97 the week ending Sept. 28, which was the high point of the season, \$4.80 a year ago, and \$4.10 two years ago.

Eleven markets received 1,005,000 hogs during the last two weeks, or 180,000 more than arrived the corresponding two weeks a year ago. The eleven markets received an even 500,000 this week, against 502,000 the previous week, and only 382,000 the corresponding week a year ago, which was presidential election week. Two years ago 494,000 were received. Thus far this year eleven markets received 20,380,000, or 1,050,000 more than a

year ago and 710,000 more than the corresponding period two years ago.

Last week Chicago received 346,928 head of all kinds of live stock in 6,008 cars, being the largest combined receipts for any week since February. Of the 6,008 cars the Milwaukee Road headed the list with 1,418, against 867 a year ago. The Northwestern contributed 1,402, against 967 a year ago, and the Burlington 973, against 915 a year ago. The total on all the roads a year ago last week was 4,517, or 1,481 less than last week's total.

The average weight of hogs this month promises to be the lightest on record for November. Hogs received at Chicago last week averaged the lightest for any week in nearly four years, or since May, 1898. The average was only 220 lbs., or nine lbs lighter than the previous week, and 25 lbs. lighter than a month ago. The average the corresponding week a year ago was 234 lbs., and two years ago 248 lbs.

T. W. Tomlinson has returned from Washington where he went for the Live Stock Exchange last week to present arguments in the terminal charge case which came before the Supreme Court. There was a liberal array of talent on both sides, but Mr. Tomlinson inclines to the opinion that a favorable decision will be reached sometime before the first of the year. The case is the final contest between the interstate commerce commission and the railroads.

For the first time in many years the firemen's pension fund has received a contribution from an out-of-town firm, in acknowledgment of services rendered by the Chicago fire department. The G. H. Hammond Company of Hammond, Ind., through President J. P. Lyman, Tuesday forwarded to Fire Marshal Musham a draft for \$250, at the same time thanking the chief for the promptness with which assistance was rendered at the Hammond fire, Oct. 23.

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

The increase in the receipts of hogs, the decrease in the average weights and the decline in prices which we have predicted for the past two or three months has been fully realized, and we are glad that our readers have profited by our experience and advice. The demand continues good as packers realize that large receipts of light hogs at this season of the year means lighter receipts of heavy hogs in the latter part of the season and during next summer. Present prices in our judgment are down to a fair working basis, and we doubt very much whether or not packers will be able to get good hogs much below 5.50 in the Chicago market this season. The range in prices has narrowed as usual at this season of the year on account of the uniformity in the quality of the receipts. Bulk of the hogs this week sold 5.50 to 5.75. We look for liberal receipts for some time, as hogs will move freely owing to the so-called high price prevailing for corn. We still feel friendly to the market and believe that hogs and provisions will sell considerably higher next year.

As usual at this season of the year, the receipts of common to fair cattle of all kinds

continues liberal, while the supply of strictly choice well matured beef cattle is comparatively small. Prices on the latter are the highest of the season, several sales this week being made above 7.00. The common grades of cattle including butcher stock and light stockers are selling at the lowest prices of the entire season. By the end of this month, in our judgment, the range season will have closed, and the bulk of the local operators will have liquidated their surplus stock and arranged for winter quarters. As soon as this has been accomplished, in our judgment, the supply of cattle will be lighter and while we do not look for a marked decrease in the receipts of cattle for the next two or three months, we certainly feel, from the best information at hand, that the supply of good to choice beef cattle during next winter and in fact all next year, will be smaller than for some years.

The situation regarding sheep and lambs is much the same as cattle. We are nearing the cleaning up season and a large percentage of the offerings are native stock. The liquidation so far as so-called native sheep and lambs is concerned, has been very large for the past three or four months, which will be felt in the supply next spring. The range sheep season is nearly over, although we will get some scattering shipments for the next two or three weeks. The market this week suffered a severe decline, prices being all the way from 25 to 75c lower on nearly all grades of fat sheep and lambs, while the demand for feeding stock held prices about level. The amount of sheep and lambs on feed, however, this winter is considerably less than last year, and with the exception of sections of the country east of Chicago, which will feed about the same as last year, we think there will be a shortage of fully 25 per cent., which ought to insure prices for both sheep and lambs next year.

Fertilizer Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. A. Howard & Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 13.

The ammoniate market is exceedingly quiet, the buyers do not seem to be interested in future shipments, and prices are steady, but with the least will make rapid strides. There is some inquiry for stock, but very few actual sales, there being very little stock sold very far ahead by Chicago packers. We quote as follows:

Ground 16-17 per cent. Blood at \$2.02 1-2 per unit.

ESTABLISHED 1866 INCORPORATED 1892
Market Reports Furnished Telephone "Yards" 995

BROWN, ST. JOHN CO.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
Rooms 57 and 59 Exchange Building
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

All kinds of live stock bought and sold on commission

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

The property of the Mound City Packing & Cold Storage Co., at St. Louis, Mo. Fully equipped with all necessary appliances and machinery ready for business. For particulars, write to

LORENZO E. ANDERSON,

Care of Mercantile Trust Company,
St. Louis, Mo.

Ground 10 and 15 Tankage \$1.95 & 10 per unit.

Concentrated Tankage 16-17 per cent., \$1.85 per unit.

Ground Steamed Bone 3-4 and 50-60 per cent. \$15.50 per ton.

Hoof Meal 16-17 per cent., \$1.95 per unit.

Provision Letters

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazerus & Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 13.

Considering the very liberal receipts of Hogs, the market on Green and S. P. Meats is firm.

There is a fair trade in Green Meats for prompt and future delivery. Green heavy Regular and Skinned Hams are particularly firm. We quote to-day's market as follows:

GREEN HAMS.—10 to 12 lbs, average, nominally, 9 1-4c.; do, 12 to 14 lbs., average, nominally, 9c.; do, 14 to 16 lbs., average, nominally, 8 7-8c.; do, 18 to 20 lbs., average, nominally, 8 3-4c.

GREEN PICNICS.—5 to 6 lbs., average, nominally 6 1-8 c.; do, 6 to 8 lbs., average, nominally 6c.; do, 8 to 10 lbs., average, nominally, 6c.

GREEN N. Y. SHOULDERS.—10 to 12 lbs., average, nominally, 6 7-8c.; do, 12 to 14 lbs., average, nominally 6 7-8c.

GREEN SKINNED HAMS.—18 to 20 lbs., average, nominally 9 1-4-3-8.

GREEN CLEAR BELLIES.—6 to 8 lbs., average, nominally 9 3-4c.; do, 8 to 10 lbs., average, nominally, 9 1-4c.; do, 10 to 12 lbs., average, nominally 9c.; do, 12 to 14 lbs., average, nominally, 8 3-4c.

COOPERAGE

Prices firm. Pork barrels 90c. @ \$1.02 1-2 and lard tierces \$1.12 @ \$1.15.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET

Heavy shipments of groceries were reported by all of the leading local jobbers during the last week. The movement took in the whole line, including the fancy articles that are ordinarily at a premium during Thanksgiving season. Sales of this sort, however, as usual, comprised but a very small part of the whole. Prices of sugar were reduced ten points on all grades. The local market received a fair quantity of Michigan beet sugar within the last week, and jobbers bought very little of other kinds. There was some improvement in the demand for coffee, although the market was a little unsettled by the variety of reports concerning the new crop in Brazil. In other staples prices were without important change.

"THE THUNDERER" PRAISES DR. SALMON

The London (Eng.), Times, reviewing the annual report of Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, says: "The work is late, but there can be nothing but praise for this grand volume, which is worthy of the greatest Bureau of Animal Industry in the world. The contents show that the interests of American stock breeders are well looked after by the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

"The numerous articles in the volume are all of high practical interest."

CHICAGO Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
November	14.95	15.00	14.92½	14.97½
January	15.10	15.22½	15.07½	15.17½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November	8.50	8.52½	8.50	8.52½
December	8.52½	8.55	8.52½	8.55
January	8.55	8.60	8.55	8.60
May	8.70	8.75	8.70	8.72½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
November	7.67½	7.72½	7.67½	7.85
January	7.82½	7.87½	7.82½	7.87½
May	7.82½	7.87½	7.82½	7.87½

MONDAY, NOV. 11.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
November	13.75	13.75	13.70	13.70
January	14.90	15.02½	14.90	15.00
May	15.10	15.25	15.17½	15.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
December	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½
January	8.57½	8.62½	8.55	8.60
May	8.70	8.75	8.67½	8.75
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
November	7.70	7.75	7.70	7.87½
January	7.70	7.75	7.70	7.72½
May	7.82½	7.87½	7.80	7.85

TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
November	13.75	13.75	13.70	13.70
January	14.90	15.02½	14.90	14.95
May	15.15	15.20	15.10	15.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November	8.55	8.55	8.52½	8.55
December	8.52½	8.55	8.52½	8.55
January	8.57½	8.57½	8.55	8.57½
May	8.70	8.72½	8.67½	8.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
November	7.67½	7.70	7.67½	7.85
January	7.67½	7.70	7.67½	7.70
May	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.85

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
November	14.87½	14.95	14.87½	14.95
January	15.10	15.15	15.05	15.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November	8.55	8.55	8.50	8.50
December	8.55	8.55	8.52½	8.55
January	8.65	8.67½	8.65	8.67½
May	8.65	8.67½	8.65	8.67½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
November	7.65	7.67½	7.65	7.85
January	7.65	7.67½	7.65	7.67½
May	7.80	7.82½	7.77½	7.82½

THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	15.02½	15.07½	14.97½	14.97½
May	15.20	15.22½	15.17½	15.17½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	8.52½	8.55	8.52½	8.52½
May	8.70	8.70	8.67½	8.67½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	7.70	7.72½	7.67½	7.67½
May	7.85	7.85	7.82½	7.80

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	8.52½	8.52½	8.47½	8.52½
May	8.67½	8.67½	8.60	8.67½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	7.67½	7.67½	7.65	7.67½
May	7.77½	7.82½	7.77½	7.82½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	14.90	15.00	14.82½	15.00
May	15.10	15.20	15.05	15.20

PROVISION MARKET

Provisions closed last week about where they opened. It is the pit belief the big lard holders have given up their campaign, but it is possible the talent is wrong in this. The best buying of late has been by shorts. The provision range is still almost 2c. per lb. over last year and the hogs are now coming to market faster than a year ago. No one is believed to have had much success in the pit. The bulls overstayed their market, and the bears began their selling too early in the season. There is not much confidence either way now. The list looks high. The shipments are comparatively light of lard; the exports are poor. But the decline has been so great from six weeks ago as to make every one timid on the short side.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.25
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.30
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.80
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	7.50
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	17.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Solid

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.60
6 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	.90	1.00

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef.....	\$10.50
Plate beef.....	10.00
Extra mess beef.....	10.00
Prime mess beef.....	10.50
Beef hams.....	19.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	14
Reg. clods.....	11

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a 12
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a 12
Shoulders.....	a 9
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a 8½
Breakfast bacon.....	a 15

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	8¼ a
Hocks.....	a 6
Dry salt spare ribs.....	2½ a 3
Pork Tenderloins.....	16 a 17
Pork loins.....	9 a 9½
Spare ribs.....	6¼ a 8
Trimnings.....	7¼ a 8
Boston butts.....	8 a 8½
Cheek meat.....	4¼ a 5
Leaf lard.....	10½ a
Skinned shoulders.....	8 a

BUTTERINE

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over—	
Dairy.....	13
Special.....	15
Extra.....	17
Fancy creamery.....	17
Extra fancy creamery.....	16
For all packages less than 25 lbs., ¼c. per lb. additional.	

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4¼ a 5¼
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10¼ a 11¼
Borax.....	7¼ a 8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle.....	a 3¼
White clarified.....	3¼ a 4
Plantation granulated.....	a 4½
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.00
Michigan gran., carlots per ton.....	2.50
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.10

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a 16
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a 57
Beef bungs, each.....	a 12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 38
Hog bungs.....	a 8¼
Medium, each.....	a 4¼
Small, each.....	a 1¾
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	a 63

COTTONSEED OIL

P. S. Y. in tanks.....	31 a 32
P. S. Y. in barrels.....	34 a 35
*Butter oil in barrels.....	36 a 37
Crude in tanks.....	a
*Butter oil quoted according to quality.	

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOV. 11.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,806	735	19,904	7,902	
Sixtieth-St.....	3,815	147	3,986	22,027	402
Fortieth-St.....				16,234	
West Shore R. R.....	2,983	60		609	
Lehigh Valley.....	1,724				3,396
Baltimore and Ohio.....	319				
Scattering.....			62	48	
Totals.....	11,738	297	4,783	42,588	27,934
Totals last week.....	14,645	166	5,289	45,499	29,323

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO NOV. 11.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Ne'son Morris, Ss. Cymric.....		3,100	
Nelson Morris, Ss. Majestic.....		1,500	
Nelson Morris, Ss. Majestic.....		2,000	
Swift & Co., Ss. Majestic.....		1,100	
Swift & Co., Ss. Mesaba.....		1,861	
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Cymric.....	375		
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Mesaba.....	215		
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Fluminense.....	30		
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Cymric.....	375		
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Mesaba.....	345		2,500
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Ontario.....	300		
D. G. Culver, Ss. Antilla.....	8		
Total exports.....	1,418	12,061	
Total exports last week.....	3,061	17,785	21,275
Boston exports this week.....	3,802	2,270	16,436
Baltimore exports this week.....	981	1,165	1,415
Philadelphia exports this week.....	1,134		
Portland exports this week.....	934	1,171	
Newport News exports this week.....	711		
Montreal exports this week.....	1,415	1,823	
To London.....	3,277	2,075	7,486
To Liverpool.....	6,127	3,010	23,597
To Glasgow.....	501	173	
To Bristol.....	161		
To Manchester.....	291		
To Avonmouth.....	184		
To Hull.....	200		
To Newcastle.....	100		
To Paris.....	30		
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	8		
Totals to all ports.....	10,839	5,238	31,063
Totals to all ports last week.....	9,320	4,826	25,875

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.35 @ \$5.95
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.60 @ 5.30
Common and ordinary steers.....	3.50 @ 4.50
Oxen and stags.....	2.00 @ 4.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.50 @ 3.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.45 @ 5.70

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 @ 8.25
Live veal calves, prime, lb.....	@ 8.00
Calves, mixed.....	5.00 @ 6.00

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	6.00 @
Hogs, medium.....	6.00 @
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.00 @ 6.10
Pigs.....	6.10 @ 6.25
Roughs.....	5.00 @

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada lambs, best.....	@ 5.00
Canada lambs, medium to fair.....	4.25 @ 4.50
Canada lambs, culls.....	@ 3.00
Export sheep.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Bucks.....	@ 3.50
Medium sheep.....	2.50 @ 3.00

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, per lb.....	9 1/2 @
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 8 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 5
Turkeys, per lb.....	8 @ 10
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	80 @ 70
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.12 @ 1.37
Live pigeons.....	30 @

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Choice native, light.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 8
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/2 @ 6
Common to fair, Texan.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Choice cows.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 @ 6
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 @ 5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	@ 13
Veals, good to choice.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Calves, dressed, common to medium.....	5 @ 8
Country dressed buttermilks, per lb.....	6 @ 7 1/2
Country dressed grassers.....	5 @ 5 1/2

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	8 1/2 @
Hogs, heavy.....	7 1/2 @
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	7 1/2 @
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	7 1/2 @
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7 1/2 @

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada lambs, choice.....	@ 8 1/2
Canada lambs, good to medium.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Canada lambs, common to fair.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Canada lambs, culls.....	@ 5
Choice sheep.....	@ 6
Sheep, good.....	@ 5 1/2
Sheep, fair to medium.....	@ 5

DRESSED POULTRY

Spring turkeys, dry-picked, per lb.....	10 @ 11
Spring turkeys, scalded, per lb.....	8 @ 10
Spring, Turkey, culis.....	5 @ 7
Sp. chicks, Phila., fancy, per lb.....	15 @ 16
Spring chicks, Phila., mixed sizes per lb.....	12 @ 13
Spring chicks, Phila., ordinary.....	10 @ 11
Spring chicks, Penn., prime.....	11 @ 12
Spring chicks, Penn., fair to good.....	9 @ 10
Spring chicks, western, dry-picked, av. best.....	10 @ 11
Spring chicks, Ohio & Mich., ordinary.....	10 @ 11
Sp. chicks, dry picked, or scalded, p'r to Fr.....	6 @ 8
Fowls, W'n, dry picked, average best.....	@ 8 1/2
Fowls, W'n scalded, average best.....	8 1/2 @ 8
Fowls, South-western, dry picked.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Fowls, Western & Southw'n p'r to good.....	6 @ 7 1/2
Old cocks, per lb.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Ducks, spring, Western, per lb.....	9 @ 11
Geese, spring, Md. and Jersey, choice.....	12 @ 13
Geese, spring, Md. and Jersey, fair to good.....	10 @ 11
Geese, spring, Western, per lb.....	8 @ 10
Squabs, prime large, white, per doz.....	@ 2.50
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	1.75 @ 2.00

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12 @ 13
Smoked hams, Heavy.....	12 @ 13
California hams, smoked, light.....	9 1/2 @ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 @ 12 1/2
Dried beef, salt.....	16 @ 17
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 @ 17
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Picked bellies, light.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Picked bellies, heavy.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9 @ 11 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City.....	11 @ 12

GAME

Quail, prime, per dozen.....	@ 3.00
Grouse, per pair.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Partridges, per pair.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Woodcock, per lb.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Rabbits, per pair.....	25 @ 30
Wild ducks, Canvas, per pair.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Wild ducks, Redhead, per pair.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Wild Ducks, Mallard, per pair.....	75 @ 100
Wild Duck, Teal, blue wing.....	60 @ 75
Wild Ducks, Teal, green wing.....	40 @ 50
Venison, Saddle, per lb.....	@ 30

FISH

Cod, heads off, steak.....	6 @ 7
Cod, heads on, market.....	4 @ 5
Halibut, white.....	15 @ 18
Halibut, gray.....	8 @ 10
Bluefish, live.....	8 @ 10
Eels, skin on.....	4 @ 5
Eels, skinned.....	6 @ 10
Lobsters, large.....	15 @ 16
Lobsters, medium.....	@ 12 1/2
Mackerel, Spanish, large.....	20 @ 25
Mackerel, live native, medium.....	12 1/2 @ 15
Haddock.....	4 1/2 @ 6
Flounders.....	3 @ 4
Striped bass, large.....	14 @ 15
Striped bass, medium.....	12 1/2 @ 15
Pan bass.....	8 @ 10
Native sea bass.....	12 1/2 @ 15
Western salmon, steel head.....	15 @ 16
Silver Salmon, Western.....	9 @ 12 1/2
Porgies, frozen.....	5 @ 6
Flukes.....	4 @ 8
Butterfish.....	6 @ 8
Bonito.....	6 @ 7
Weakfish.....	6 @ 8
King fish, native.....	18 @ 20
King fish, Southern.....	6 @ 10
Pompano.....	20 @ 25
Scallops.....	1.00 @ 1.40
Smelts No. 1.....	@ 15
Smelts extra.....	@ 15

BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.....	@ 24 1/2
Creamery, firsts.....	22 @ 23 1/2
Creamery, seconds.....	20 @ 21
Creamery, thirds.....	17 @ 19
Creamery, June make extras.....	20 @ 21
Creamery, June make firsts.....	17 1/2 @ 19
Creamery, June make seconds.....	22 @ 23
State dairy, tubs, fancy.....	20 @ 21
State dairy, tubs, firsts.....	17 @ 19
State dairy, tubs, seconds.....	15 @ 16
State dairy, tubs, thirds.....	15 @ 16
Western imitation cream, fancy.....	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Western imitation cream, low grades.....	14 @ 15
Western factory, June packed fancy.....	15 @ 15
Western factory, June, fair to choice.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Western factory, fresh, choice.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Western factory, fair to prime.....	14 @ 14
Western factory lower grades.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Renovated butter, fancy.....	18 @ 18 1/2
Renovated butter, common to choice.....	13 @ 17 1/2

CHEESE

State, full cream, small colored, Sept., fancy.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
State, full cream, small col'd, Oct., choice.....	9 1/2 @ 10
State, full cream, small, white, Sept., fancy.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

State, f. c., small, white, Oct., choice.....	9 1/2 @ 10
State, full cream, small, good to prime.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, small, com. to fair.....	7 @ 9
State, full cream, large, colored, Sept., fancy.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, colored, large, Oct., choice.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, large, white, Sept., fancy.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, large, white, Oct., choice.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, large, good to prime.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, large, common to fair.....	7 @ 8 1/2
State, light skims, small, choice.....	7 @ 8 1/2
State, light skims, large, choice.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
State, part skims, prime.....	6 1/2 @ 7
State, part skims, fair to good.....	5 @ 6 1/2
State, part skims, common.....	3 @ 4
Full Skims.....	2 @ 2 1/2

EGGS

State, Penna. and Jersey, fancy, selected.....	29 @ 30
State, Penna. and Jersey, average best.....	25 @ 27
State, Penna. and Jersey, fair to good.....	22 @ 25
Western candled, at mark.....	23 @ 27
Western candled, regular packings, loss off.....	@ 28
Western candled, regular packings, at mark.....	23 @ 26
Southern.....	22 @ 25 1/2
Dirty.....	16 @ 17
Refrigerator.....	16 @ 18 1/2
Lined.....	17 1/2 @ 18

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74 per cent. Caustic Soda, 2 cts. for 60 per cent.	
76 per cent. Caustic Soda, 2 1/2 cts. for 60 per cent.	
60 per cent. Caustic Soda, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98 per cent. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cts. per lb.	
58 per cent. Pure Alkali, 90 cts. to \$1.00 for 48 per cent.	
48 per cent. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1 to 1 1/4 cts. lb.	
48 per cent. Caustic Soda Ash, 2 cts. lb.	
Borax, 8 cts. lb.	
Talc, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.	
Palm Oil, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.	
Green Olive Oil, 60 cts. gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 60 to 65 cts. gallon.	
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.	
Cochin Cocanout Oil 9 cts. lb.	
Ceylon Cocanout Oil, 6 1/4 to 7 cts.	
Cottonseed Oil 37 to 38 cts. gallon.	
Rosin: M., \$2.90; N., \$3.60; W. G., \$3.90; W. W., \$4.12 per 280 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 65c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	40c to 50c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 35c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 45c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails.....	8c to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Balls, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb.
Lambs' fries.....	8c to 10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/2 @
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	5 @
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns.....	25.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$2.50 @ 2.00

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	each 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .00
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.60
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.35
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .50

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ \$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.75
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Blind Ribby sheep.....	\$3.50 @ 3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	2.75 @ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.50 @ 4.62 1/2
X lambs, per dozen.....	3.50 @
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 1.75
Culls, lambs.....	60 @ 75

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/2 @	14 1/2 @
Pepper, Sing., white.....	21 @	22 @
Pepper, Penang, white.....	19 1/2 @	20 1/2 @
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14 @	18 @
Pepper, shot.....	15 @	15 @
Allspice.....	7 1/2 @	7 1/2 @
Coriander.....	4 @	6 @
Mace.....	42 @	45 @

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	75
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$37.50
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @ 30
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls., per lb., F.O.B.....	38
Hog, American, 1/2 bbls., per lb.....	40
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.....	40
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	59
Beef, middles, per lb.....	9 @ 12
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @ 4 1/2

SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	14
1 extra.....	13
1.....	12
1X moulding.....	12
1X.....	11 1/2
1 1/4.....	10
1 1/2.....	9
1 3/4.....	21
2.....	17
2 1/2.....	16
3.....	15
3 1/2.....	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$18.50	a 19.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.00	a 23.00
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	1.90	a 1.92 1/2
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.20	a 2.22 1/2
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground.....	2.30	a 2.32 1/2
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	18.00	a 19.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00	a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.00	a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	24.00	a 25.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	13.00	a 14.00
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.35	a 2.40
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.82 1/2	a 2.85
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	2.85	a 2.87 1/2
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.70	a 2.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston.....	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	a 4.00
The same, dried.....	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95	a \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.83	a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.88	a 1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.06	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	2.05 1/2	a 2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.....	39	a 40

LARDS IN NEW YORK

Refined, Continent.....	9.95
Refined, South America, tcs.....	10.00
Refined, South America, kegs.....	11.15
City steam.....	8.35 @ 8.50
Compound.....	7.50 @ 7.75

HOG MARKETS IN LEADING CITIES—NOVEMBER 15.

CHICAGO.—Receipts 36,000; steady to 5c. lower; \$5.10@5.80.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts 6,500; steady; \$5.25@5.85.

OMAHA.—Receipts 10,000; about steady; \$5.50@5.80.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts 14,000; steady to 5c. lower; \$5.30@5.87 1/2.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts 9,000; steady; \$5.40@5.85.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts 30 cars; steady; \$5.50@5.80.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts 35 cars; strong; \$5.70@5.95.

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Canned meats.....	7/6	12/6	16
Oil cake.....	5/	7/	12
Bacon.....	7/6	12/6	16
Lard, tierces.....	7/6	12/6	16
Cheese.....	15/	30/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	7/6	12/6	16
Beef, per tierce.....	1/6	2/6	16
Pork, per bbl.....	1-	1/6	16

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, Nov., 1.45%. Cork for orders, Nov. 2/.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

We have nothing to add in reference to Ammoniate market in addition to information contained in ours of November 7th. The South still continues to buy at reasonable prices, and Eastern manufacturers show little interest in the market. Two large high grade packers contracts still remain unsold, sellers asking prices about \$1.85 & 10 basis Chicago.

We quote:

Crushed Tankage 10 1-2 per cent and 15 per cent. \$20.50-21.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago.

Crushed Tankage 10 and 10 per cent, \$19.00-19.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago.

Concentrated Tankage, \$1.85-1.90 per unit f. o. b. Chicago.

Ground Blood, \$2.00-2.02 1-2 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago.

Hoof Meal, \$1.85-1.90 per unit f. o. b. Chicago.

Crushed Tankage 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.25 & 10-2.30 & 10 per unit, c. a. f. Baltimore.

Foreign Sulphate of Ammonia is somewhat stronger, November-December shipment \$2.80 to \$2.82 1-2 c. i. f. New York.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

The oleo market continues to drag along with little business and prices steadily going down, and at present about two cents lower than they were at the high level last September.

Neutral lard continues its downward course and is down 3 1-2 cents from the top in September, and cotton oil shares the inactivity in the other articles.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, November 15.—Beef firm; extra India mess, 73s. 6d. Pork steady; prime mess Western, 72s. Lard, American refined in pails, steady, 44s. 6d. prime Western in tierces, dull, 45s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, quiet, 47s. Bacon quiet; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 pounds, 48s. 6d.; short rib, 16 to 24 pounds, 48s.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 pounds, 47s. 6d.; clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 pounds, 47s.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 pounds, 43s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 55s. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 pounds, quiet, 37s. Butter steady; finest United States, 92s.; good United States, 70s. Cheese quiet; American finest white and colored, 45s. Tallow steady; prime city, 28s. 9d.; Australian in London, 30s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, spot 20s. 9d. Turpentine—Spirits quiet, 27s. Rosin—Common firm, 4s. 1 1-2d. Petroleum—Refined firm, 7 1-4d. Linseed oil firm, 33s. 3d.

Subscribe for the National Provisioner.

Manufacturers

of

Packinghouse
Machinery

Will

Get

Results

by

Advertising

in

The National
Provisioner

